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The Bombay Chronicle

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MAHATMAJI ON HIS ARREST.

BELIEVERS IN NON-VIOLENCE MUST CONTINUE STRUGGLE.

Fight Violence At All Cost.

GREATEST SACRIFICE EXPECTED FROM GUJARAT.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 23.

Under the caption "If I am arrested" Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Navjivan" that it might be assumed when he would begin civil disobedience Government could not but arrest him. When he was arrested in 1922 he had repeatedly requested all his coworkers not to observe hartal not to make any agitation, but continue doing constructive work.

This time constructive work had to be continued as far as possible, but it was also the duty of every believer in non-violence as religion to take part in civil disobedience according to his capacity. He should lay his views before the leader of his district or province and if the leader begins any movement he might take full part and give full sacrifice.

DUTY TO LEADER.

So long as he is outside the jail a Satyagrahi should observe and help the leader if he invited him. None should begin anything without being invited. This time Mahatma Gandhi intended to begin with only the inmates of the Ashram or those who have undergone and believe in the discipline of the Ashram.

HIS BATTLE.

He intends to keep outside at present even the principal satyagrahis. He wishes to put to test himself and the Ashram first in this battle. Time has arrived to test his and the Ashram's fitness for confidence reposed in them by friends and people. If that fitness has not been acquired after 15 years' experiment it is better in the interests of the Ashram people and himself that he and the Ashram should cease to exist.

GUARD AGAINST VIOLENCE.

After he is arrested the greatest thing to be guarded against is violence. A satyagrahi should, if necessary, die in preventing violence wherever it broke out. The fight should continu efully observing this condition. He considers this as the final battle. Whether it is long or short is in the hands of God. Mahatma Gandhi expects great sacrifice from the whole country in this fight but his greatest expectation is from Gujerat.—A. P.

Follow Mahatmaji To Prison.

MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, Feb. 22.

The people of Ahmednagar gathered in full strength in night of 21st instant to hear Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, Gangadharrao Deshpande and Shankerrao Deo deliver the message of the Congress. Stirring speeches were made by the speakers and there was much enthusiasm. Sjt. Bhausaheb Chowker, a veteran Congressman, presided. In the course of his speech Mr. Rajagopalachariar said:

In a few days Mahatmaji is going to send to the Viceroy a courteous letter. He is probably going to write in it all that the Government has done so far. He will tell the Viceroy that he is going to raise the standard of Non-violent revolt. He is going to say to him, "You are guilty of violence against a disarmed and suffering nation and we are going to resist it." He is going to tell him that the poor people of our country are suffering from grinding poverty and that absolute freedom is necessary to relieve the country of this starvation. He is going to tell him that this country cannot be united, unless we are left to settle our own quarrels. He is going to tell him that even anarchy is preferable to the present continuous organised exploitation. And he is going to tell him that the first battle will be fought on the salt duty, because the salt duty is put upon the poorest among the nation, who are too poor to pay any other tax. There is no country in the world which cares to take a tax from those who cannot live from day to day without starvation intervening. There are nations in the world where unemployed people are given an allowance. But in our country even the unemployed must also pay a tax on the salt they consume. On every pinch of salt that we take with our food or put into our fields or give to our cattle we have to pay a tax to Government. Salt was nearly as cheap as the fresh air we are breathing. It was nearly as cheap as the water that we are drinking. But a duty was put upon it by Government which made it cost a few rupees per maund. Just imagine the air to be taxed with a duty. Fortunately they have not yet found a way to remove all the air and give only as much as we pay for. In respect of salt they have found a way to control its production and therefore levy a tax on it. Mahatmaji wants to relieve the poor from this tax. It is a small thing but it is a good thing. Let us begin small and let us get to bigger things later. Salt duty has been argued to be wrong by all our politicians of all schools of opinion. If the Government says let us abolish the salt duty, so much the better we shall fight on other issues. For what we want is Swaraj, not merely that we may be proud of it but that the people may benefit by it.

EXAMPLE OF BARDOLI.

We have already proved to the satisfaction of all that the peasants of a small taluka can resolve not to pay taxes to Government and wrench justice from the unwilling Government. The power of the people to make up their minds and get things done non-violently is no matter now of mere imagination, it is proved by the peasants of Bardoli Taluka. They are just like us in all their manners and customs, in education and other respects. They are not martial Sikhs, they are not terrible Gurkhas, they are not the fierce Pathans, they are not rich merchants, but they are poor people just like ourselves. They were led by an ordinary peasant like Sardar Patel. And there it was proved that if we are determined we can get what we justly want by non-violent battle. Mahatmaji does not want you all now. He is going to start the battle with a few picked men. He will manufacture salt in disobedience of law. He will not of course be permitted to make much salt. So don't expect that Mahatmaji will send you packets of free salt. The British Government will come in between you and him and will lock him up in prison. This is the first shot in the battle. His going into prison means that our first shot has not missed its aim. If he is not taken into prison then we must feel that our first shot has failed. We have to load the gun again for action. The first shot, however, does not mean the battle is won. The first shot would give us the order to march. That is to say we must all follow Mahatmaji and go into prison with him. India must show that a man like Mahatmaji going to prison is a signal for numerous others to fill the prisons. Here comes the difference between Government and us. They think that we will not do any such thing. They think that we have no spirit of sacrifice in us. They think that our people are selfish and will not give up their property, home and money and will not go to prison. But our business must be to disprove this. We must show that we are all willing to go to prison with Mahatmaji.

SHALL WE BE COWARDS?

Suppose we don't go, nothing will be lost. Mahatmaji will be in prison where he will be happier than in the company of cowards. He has lived enough with us, it is well that he lives with God in his prison cell. But if we are brave and follow, we shall win our battle. But how shall we go to prison? We cannot steal or commit an assault and go to prison. We must go to prison as Mahatmaji goes to prison. We will have to follow Mahatmaji in the manufacture of salt.

You may say salt cannot be manufactured in your place. Then you can go to a place where it can be manufactured or get rid of the liquor traffic in your place, you can go to prison on that issue also. The British Government must see that the men who go to prison are perfect gentlemen. They must feel that things are topsyturvey. They must find all the gentlemen inside the prisons and the other sort outside. The Round Table Conference may then have to be held inside the prison. If you want to go to any Round Table Conference, the shortest way to it is not by flattering the Viceroy or making fighting speeches in the Assembly or telling tales, but by going to prison with Mahatmaji.

TASKS FOR ALL.

God has not given us all an equal measure of strength. The brave who have courage and endurance may go to prison, those who have not the courage may sympathise. Those that remain outside need not be quarrelling with those who are inside but appreciate their sacrifice and give them their full sympathy. You may not go to prison but you can do a lot for them and their families. You need not give money, even kind words will help. When a man says I will go to prison, don't tell him that he has not the courage and strength. Those who have the courage may be in the fighting line. Just as in an army you have got soldiers, reserves, commissariat and hospital men and many others so also in our non-violent army we can have actual soldiers going to prison and some will be reserves and others to help us in our onward march. Therefore friends pray to God to give you courage and strength to follow Mahatmaji in this great battle. If you follow him, the battle is won.

OH "LISTEN TO O'DWYER."

And Don't Mind "Flatteries Of Moderates."

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Morning Post hopes that Lord Irwin would not be infected with the policy of surrender which rules so dominantly in high circles and would refuse to be deceived by flatteries of the Moderates of the Council of State, because Lord Irwin should know that such soothing syrup as the House of Elders has sought to administer counts for nothing. What really matters is the steadily progressing programme of Mahatma Gandhi for rebellion.

GANDHIJI'S REBELLION.

Continuing the "Morning Post" says that although the Government of India say publicly that they are determined to maintain law and order they have allowed the ring-leaders to pursue their course while their lieutenants are being prosecuted. Dwelling on the increasing prosecution, of what the paper calls as, "subordinates" of ring-leaders of the rebellion movement in India the "Morning Post" says that such prosecution is a contemptible and pusillanious surrender of order and justice.

The paper concludes that if only the Government would listen to such trusty counsellors as Sir Michael O'dwyer instead of the formula of hunters and theorists, they would gain more credit and have less trouble in India and elsewhere.—Free Press Beam Service.

CONGRESSMEN—"A PACK OF RASCALS".

What "Daily Mail" Would Do.

IF IT HAD THE POWER.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

What is the definite programme of the United Empire Party's in regard to India, who is described by the Party as Britain's largest customer is a question to which Lord Beaverbrook was asked to answer by several inquiries.

SWIFT REMEDY.

But Lord Beaverbrook has refused to make any commitment. In contrast to the silence observed by Lord Beaverbrook Lord Rothmere's organ, the "Daily Mail," says that the programme of the Party outlined in its columns provides a swift and effective remedy for all ills from which the Empire is suffering.

In reference to India the paper declares the party will uphold the Princes' security and ensure their co-operation and refuse to tolerate Mahatma Gandhi's seditious agitation. The party will also advocate vigorous dealings with the tribe of revolutionaries and plotters who advocated at the Lahore session of the Congress, repudiation of the debts of India and stoppage of pension of British subjects.

The paper concludes that the members of the Indian Civil Service who have devoted their lives to a faithful service of India may rely on this Party to defend their rights and ensure that they are not shamelessly robbed in their retirement by a pack of rascals.—Free Press.

WHAT LABOURITES THINK OF INDIA.

Diehard Press Has No Real Influence.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

There is a realisation in Labour Circles of the very critical times that are ahead in India and there is anxiety that nothing should tend to increase the present difficulties and prejudice the chances of success of any possible rapproachment between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government although, the same is to-day is remote.

GRAVE CONSEQUENCES.

Labour circles realise that the real importance of deliberations at Sabarmati is that no-changers who are the tried followers of Mahatma are to be given the fullest freedom to carry out the Mahatma's plans of direct action. In this connection Labour circles apprehend that if Mahatmas plans materialise, the situation which would arise would be attended by consequences at once grave and disastrous to both India and England.

Such a grave situation, it is said, will render the peaceful solution of the Indian problem more than difficult and have the result of weakening the hands of the Labour Government and strengthening the hands of diehards in British Politics who are mobilising to resist the constitutional advance in India with all their strength.

THEY COMPLAIN.

The Labour circles also complain strongly and feel also strongly that the course of Indian politics should be influenced by the writings of the Diehard Press, as though they were important factors in British public life, when the results of the last general elections which gave a victory to the Labour at the polls ought to convince Indian Politicians how insignificant a part the Diehard Press plays.—Free Press Beam Service.

NADIR SHAH NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

No Possibility Of Amanullah's Return.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 23.

In a press interview the Afghan Consul General contradicts the report of the serious illness of King Nadir Shah. Regarding the report of the intention of Amanullah to return to Kabul the Consul said the whole Afghan nation stands alternated from Amanullah and no one knows this better than Amanullah himself.—Free Press.

WHITLEY COMMISSION IN JAMSHEDPUR.

—:o:—

Employees Of Tata Works Observe Hartal.

JAMSHEDPUR, Feb. 21.

The members of the Whitley Commission arrived here last night and inspected the Tata Iron and Steel Works this morning. Employees of several departments of the Works observed a hartal, and assembling in the school compound where the Commission was sitting, shouted continuously.—A.P.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

—:o:—

Four Candidates For Chancellorship.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

In connection with the forthcoming election of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, especially in view of the Round Table Conference in London on Indian reforms, four candidates are already in the field, namely, the Maharajah of Bikanir, Maharajah of Patiala, Maharajah of Alwar and Maharajah of Kashmir.—A. P.

Menace To Growth Of Trade Unionism.

PROPOSAL FOR GREATER OFFICIAL CONTROL.

CAPITAL-LABOUR QUESTION REVIEWED.

Bombay Govt. White Paper On Protection To Textile Industry.

The following White Book on the Labour Situation in the Textile Industry has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

Nowhere in India and in few, if any other parts of the world, is the relationship which exists between Capital and Labour a subject of greater delicacy and importance than in Bombay City. And nowhere in this City is that relationship of graver import than in the Textile Industry. No figures showing the numbers employed in the industry as a whole are available later than those of the census of 1921, which are no longer an entirely trustworthy index of the position. They show that 36.86 per cent. of the total population of the City were engaged in industrial occupations, and out of an industrial population of 433,417 no fewer than 133,988 were actually engaged in textile industries.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

The amount of capital invested in the textile industries of the City is not inconsiderable. The latest figures available (August 31, 1929) mention 81 cotton spinning and weaving mills in Bombay Island, representing a paid-up capital of 14.76 crores of rupees of which 7 mills with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1.13 crores are not working. This paid-up capital does not, of course, represent the actual amount of money invested in the industry. The block account of 73 companes which have been analysed amounts to Rs. 27-1|2 crores. These 81 mills contain 3,451,000 spindles and 74,825 looms. The approximate quantity of cotton consumed during the year, in candies of 784 lbs. was 2,84,424 candies and the average number of hands employed daily was 130,000. Upon the well-being of the textile industry in Bombay City, there depends, not only the welfare of the workers directly engaged and the safety of the capital invested in it, but the prosperity of the countless subsidiary industries which must wax and wane with the fluctuations of the textile industry, flourishing only when it is flourishing. It is scarcely an exaggeration, indeed, to say that the well-being of Bombay City as an industrial centre is conditional upon the well-being of the textile industry. And an essential condition for that well-being is the maintenance of harmonious relationships between Capital and Labour.

PREVALENCE OF LABOUR DISPUTES

During the last eight years the labour force in Bombay City has been restless and discontented and this has been specially marked in the case of those employed in the cotton mill industry, though the underlying causes are general and particular economic conditions. The primary cause of the discontent has undoubtedly been the period of depression through which the industry is passing. During the eight years from April 1921 to the end of June 1929 738 disputes occurred in the Bombay Presidency, of which 401 or 54 per cent. occurred in Bombay City. Out of 1,309,511 workpeople directly affected by these disputes, 1,077,927 or a little over 82 per cent. were involved in Bombay City. The total number of working days lost amounted to 54,000,000, out of which the time lost for Bombay City alone amounted to 49,000,000 working days. Out of the 401 disputes which occurred in Bombay City, 317 or 79 per cent. occurred in textile spinning and weaving mills; 19 or about 5 per cent. in metal and engineering concerns other than Railway workshops; 7 per cent. in Railway workshops; 7 per cent. in printing presses and allied concerns and the remaining 2 per cent. in miscellaneous concerns.

POSITION OF THE MILL-OWNERS.

The owners have been widely criticised for their failure to pay sufficient attention to the suggestions and recommendations put forward from time to time for the improvement of the industry.

The report of the Indian Cotton Textile Tariff Board usually known as the Noyce Committee, which was published in 1927, showed that the industry had not done all that could be done to meet competition. Up till the last few months at all events there had been a tendency on the part of the Bombay mill-owners to attribute their troubles to the lack of protective tariffs, without concurrently and sufficiently realising that further protection, while it might perhaps stimulate the production of up-country mills, would not inevitably safeguard their own position. Amongst individual firms there was a lack of continuity of organisation and of thoroughly trained and capable assistants. Some of the mills have been, and are being, bolstered up financially and they are a source of weakness to the whole industry. This aspect of the situation has been emphasised, both in public and in private, by the Head of the Bombay Government, and it is understood that the millowners are now making a big effort to tackle the problem of rehabilitating the industry. The Committee of the Association has decided to accept the recommendations of the Fawcett Committee 'in toto'. Revised standardisation schemes have been prepared as a basis for doing away with the proposed cut of 7-1|2 per cent. in the weaving section and in other ways the owners are trying to improve the relations with their workpeople. Particulars of these suggestions will be found later on in this Note. On the business side a concerted effort is being made to popularise Bombay goods and a special train has been chartered which is now touring India exhibiting the products of Bombay mills. It is also understood that negotiations are proceeding between various groups with a view to some form of amalgamation and centralised buying and selling.

EFFORTS FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Moreover, in fairness to the Mill-owners, it should be pointed out that the Noyce Committee found that "by far the greatest disability in the cost of manufacture from which Bombay suffers in comparison with Ahmedabad and other up-country centres is in its high cost of labour and that the only alternative to a reduction in wages in the Bombay mill industry is increased labour efficiency and it is in this direction that the true line of advance lies." It was the attempt of the Millowners to attain increased labour efficiency by a standardisation scheme, which

(Continued on page 7.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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(MONDAY)
February, 1930
(S. T.), at the premises
e above Insolvent's "Gujarati
News Press" at Bakehouse Lane,
Fort, the following:—

16 Library cupboards containing various kinds of books by various Authors in English, Gujarati and Sanskrit languages, Historians' History of the World in 25 Vols., one set of Encyclopedia Britanica, series of Bombay Gazettier, Imperial Gazettier, translations of Mahabharat Raj Farangini Katha Sarit Sagar Calcutta R. A. S. Bibliottee, Sanskrit books of Bombay, Kashi, Vijai Nagar, Trivandrum etc., Nirnaya Sagar Kaviya Mala Series, a large lot of old Gujarati, Sanskrit publications, bound and unbound books in Gujarati and Sanskrit, Foundary catalogues, Chaitri Panchangs of Shake 1852, Types, 2 Electric Motors, waste papers, tables chairs clock, cash boxes, etc., etc.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th and TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1930 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

264 bags of magnesite, bags of cotton seed, hinda, wheat, rice, dall, wheat bran, jwari, linseed, tilseed, castorseed, toor, groundnut seed and sweeping grain and bags of sweeping cotton, C.I. sheets, drums, tarpaulins, sugar, glass, electrice wire and batteries, machinery, lanterns, mathylated spirit, ghee, oil, soap, canvas and bundles of cane bamboos, iron chairs, pumping machine, loose iron pipes, bars, empty casks, crates, and other various articles, etc., etc.

N.B.—50 per cent. deposit. Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

THE "CHALLENGE" SUIT
J. DIAS & BROS,

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Palm Beach Suitings from Manchester, in various shades. Inspection invited.

Semi Dress Suit Cpl. .. .. Rs. 85
The 'Challenge' Suit Cashmere. Rs. 45
Palm Beach Suit .. .. Rs. 39
French Linen Suit .. .. Rs. 25

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9-75 Apollo St., Bombay.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

END OF FUTURES TRADING ON COTTON EXCHANGES.

Prospects Of Co-operative Marketing.

In the following weekly report dated New York Jan. 23, Messrs A. Norden and Co. discuss the problem of co-operative marketing of American Cotton Crop.

So many loose statements have recently been made with regard to the Federal Farm Board and to the influence of Co-operative Associations that the following observations may not be out of place:

The Rederal Farm Board has no authority to fix the price of commodities. The Administration is strongly opposed to pprice fixing, and the President's attitude towards it was clearly demonstrated by his mfight against the Stevenson rubber plan. The Farm Board's action in advancing to co-operatives sufficient funds to make their total loans on cotton up to 16 cents per pound basis midding 7/8 inch staple simply means that they considered the 16 cent level safe from a paternal banking standpoint, it does not protect the farmer-borrowers from being called upon to make refunds in the event of the price realized on their cotton by the co-operatives being less than the amount loaned plus selling expenses and interest charges.

The recently formed, dols. 30,000,000 American Cotton Co-operative Association merely has an authorized capital of the amount mentioned so far, only about dol. 800,000 has been paid in. Co-operatives alone are permitted to subscribe for stock in this Association, the size of their subscriptions being governed by the amount of cotton handled by them. In consequence, further increases in the paid-in capital will depend on the growth of the co-operative movement. Judging the future by the past, it seems probable that this Association will not become an outstanding factor in the distribution of cotton crops for many years except in seasons when it is authorised to act as a stabilization corporation and to buy up and store, with funds provined by the Government, whatever amount of cotton is considered to be in excess of the world's normal requirements.

The Co-operatives which in future seasons will market their receipts through the abovementioned Association were practically all incorporated in 1921, 1922 and 1923. Unofficial information from twelve of the largest of them shows that from the beginning of this season up to December 21st their total receipts from members had only amounied to 809,121 bales, from which it will be seen that their progress since they were organized has been relatively slow.

END OF FUTURES TRADING.

According to press advices from Washington, members of the Farm Board have predicted a gradual end to futures trading on the cotton exchanges as co-operative marketing develops. These members are apparently counting on the arrival of the day when co-operatives will have absolute control over production and will be able to keep prices rigidly fixed over long periods. The prediction is so absurd from whatever angle it may be viewed that it would be waste of time to give it any consideration.

The Farm Board's loan policy has resulted in maintaining the price of cotton at an artificially high level, thereby stimulating the foreign consumption of outside growths, but it was not put into effect until a large part of the season's crop had left first hands, and even if it had succeeded in advancing prices instead of focusing attention on the bearish aspects of the supply situation many farmers would not have been benefited.

During the past week the American Cotton Co-operative Association launched a campaign to reduce the domestic cotton acreage to 40,000,000 acres compared with an area of 47,569,000 acres in cultivation on July 1st, last year. Under ordinary circumstances this campaign should be at least partially successful as it will be helped by the fact that current prices are considerably less than those ruling at this time last year. However we should not be surprised if producers pay more attention to the large funds at the disposal of the Federal Farm Board than to the Association's campaign, and if they consequently plant another big acreage in the expectation that the Board will ensure a profitable price for their cotton no matter what the total production may be.

We believe that the co-operatives are rendering a useful service to those who are able to join them but their influence can easily be exaggerated unless it is borne in mind that their membership includes only about 300,000 of the 2,50,000 cotton producers in the South.

PRODUCE NEEDS CREDIT AT PLANTING TIME.

In answering a question as to what prevents cotton producers from joining co-operatives, a well-known economist in an article published some time ago in "The Annalist" replied: "Reports from all cotton producing states indicate that only 12 per cent of the growers are able to finance the entire growing process themselves. From 50 to 90 per cent borrow in the Spring and continue borrowing until the cotton is marketed. Some of these debt-ridden producers do attempt to join the co-operatives but, according to a Federal Trade Commission bulletin published in 1928, anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent of the crops of members of various associations is diverted to other channels in spite of the fact that marketing agreements provide total crop shall be delivered to the associations, and that penalties are provided for non-delivery. The diversion was found by the Commission to be due to unfriendly non-member landlords who divert the cotton of their tenants who are members, and to time-merchants and lienholders who will not permit crops to be marketed through the association." The writer of the article went on to say that before the co-operatives can hope to attain any kind of effective membership in the South it will be necessary to free the growers from their present creditors. He added that the assistance rendered by the Farm Board in no wise touched the problem, and that the producer needs credit at planting time, not after picking ginning and storing has taken place.

We believe that the inestimable value of the cotton exchanges to the cotton industry as a whole has never been adequately recognized. Despite the criticisms which are frequently levelled against the system of futures trading which has done so much to facilitate the distribution of the crop year after year at a cost which is negligible compared with the service rendered, we are positive that the exchanges will long continue to justly their existence, and perhaps at length obtain some measure of appreciation from the world at large.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.35
Scinde, Fine	4.60
Scinde, Superfine	4.85
Bengla, Good	4.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.35
Bengal Fine	4.60
Oomra, Good	5.25
Oomra, Fully Good	5.55
Oomra, Fine	5.85
Broach, Fully Good	6.00
Broach, Fine	6.25
Broach, Superfine	6.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

March	12.7.13
May	12.91
July	12.93
November	12.91
December	12.91
January	13.02
Sakellaridis, F. G. F.	
Spot	13.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22

	Opening	Closing
February		8.11
March	8.10	8.10
April		8.13
May	8.18	8.21
June		8.23
July	8.26	8.29
August		8.32
September		8.35
October	8.35	8.38
November		8.40
December	8.41	8.44
January	8.44	8.47
February		8.49
Middling Spot		8.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

(The New York Cotton market is closed to-day.)

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 22.

Silver—market closed quietly steady.

Spot	19-15/16
Forward	19-3/4

LINSEED

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton—
Feb/March nominal £21-17-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton—
April/May nominal £19-5.
Linseed, La Plata, ton—
Feb/March sellers £17-7-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton—
Feb/March sellers £19-13-9.

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

February 22.

SS. Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S.S. Maiur, Svensen, Bangkok.
S.S. Hoogkerk, Corton, Rotterdam
S.S. Vita, Woollett, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

February 23.

S.S. City of Reyville, Reica, New York.
S.S. Nagato Maru, Fukasee, Kobe
S.S. City of Khartoum, Jackson, Karachi.
S.S. Grelisle, Griffiths, Rotterdam

LOADING.

February 22.

Steamer Hoogkerk for Hmburg.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL REPORT

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Co's mail steamer Pilsna arrived in harbour from Trieste with mails a general cargo and passengers.

CHINA & JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Nagato Maru:—The N.Y.K. mail steamer Nagato Maru sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

SS. Vasna:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Vasna arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Maiur:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Maiur arrived in harbour on Saturday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Hoogkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Co.'s steamer Hoogkerk arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rotterdam with a geneal cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Rayville:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer City of Rayville sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for New York with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Khartoum:—The B. N. Co.'s steamer City of Khartoum sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

February 22.

S.S. Clan Macbride, Agent, J. Finlay and Co. From Manchester 204 cases cotton yarn, 133 cases cottons, 140 cases cotton goods, 166 cases newspaper, 34 cases paper, 22 cases looms, 60 cases accumulator, 789 cases machinery, 26 cases ropes, 235 nos pulleys, 185 drums dyes, 100 drums chemicals, 60 drums lubricating oil, 40 cases wool tops.

From Glasgow:—67 cases cotton goods, 14 cases cotton yarn, 960 cases whisky, 290 cases wine, 75 cases newspaper, 125 cases stout, 636 nos cisterns, 1000 bdles joists, 100 bdles rounds, 300 bdles pipes, 245 bdles sheets, 100 bags salt.

For Liverpool:—15 cases cottons, 12 cases cotton yarn, 114 cases cotton goods, 41 cases silk yarn, 65 cases milk, 54 cases machinery, 278 cases E'ware, 48 cases looms, 125 cases cigarettes, 63 cases paper, 1635 cases soap, 11 cases whisky, 50 cases wire netting, 72 cases tiles, 346 nos pulleys, 50 nos cisterns, 57 nos weights, 43 bdles alum circles, 150 bdles spring, 25 bdles ridging, 2019 bdles hoops, 1049 kegs chemicals, 80 kegs paint, 500 bdles galva. sheets.

EXPORTS.

February 22.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—1000 cwts groundnut cakes Volkart Bros.

S.S. City of Salford for Manchester:—22 cwts ron scrap A Narshidas and Co.; 210 cwts gum karaya N Mulji and Co.; 310 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 65 bales cotton raw R D Tata and C.; 310 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 200 bales cotton fly Textile Waste Co.

For Dunkirk:—660 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S.S. Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore T Morrison and Co.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 22.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 1-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3-25/32 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 3-25/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 22.

T T London on Berlin 20.36-5/8.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.12-1/2.
T T London on Brussels 34.90.
T T London on Madrid 39.25.
T T London on Milan 92.82.
T T London on Berne 25.20.
T T London on Paris 124.25.
T T London on Prague 164.12

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 22.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Feb/March sellers £7.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Feb/March sellers £15 3-9.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Feb/March sellers £15

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 22.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality). Spot closed.

China		40275
Japan		42578
Coast Ports		1501
Total		104014
Afloat in Harbour:		
Europe		8362
China, Japan & Coast Ports		40742
Total		49104

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 20th February.

1929-30	1928-29
2053554	1553429

Exports from 1st Sept. to 20th February.

	1929-30	1928-29
United Kingdom	43845	25054
Continent	352513	374419
China	138662	78906
Japan	579469	659761
Coast Ports	9487	9380
U. S. A.	22589	7970
Total	1146565	1155990

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1929 to 20th Feb. 1930	55,866
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1929 to 20th Feb. 1930	403,662
Same period last year	209,538
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 20th Feb. 1930	1,287,540
Same time last year	1,036,706

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

We have received the following report from Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., dated Calcutta, Feb. 19:—

Heavy Goods.—After a few days of inaction a demand for Cornsacks set in, and values all round improved in sympathy.

A good trade of general nature materialised from mills at the higher rates, but we close quiet as buyers are again holding off.

For the U. K. Continent.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 32-0-0 to Rs. 33-4-0, for February at Rs. 32-4-0 to Rs. 32-4-0, for March at Rs. 32-12-0 to Rs. 33-4-0, for Mrach/April and April at Rs. 33-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 32-8-0 to Rs. 32-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and February at Rs. 37-12-0 to Rs. 38-4-0, for early March at Rs. 38-4-0, for March/April and April at Rs. 37-12-0 to Rs. 38-0-0 for April/May at Rs. 37-4-0 to Rs. 38-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 37-12-0; Cuban Sugars for Ready, early February, early March and March at Rs. 40-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 44-0-0

For Burma and the Straits.—E. Bags for March at Rs. 25-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 25-12-0; Heavy Cees for February at Rs. 32-8-0 to Rs. 32-12-0, for March at Rs. 32-8-0 to Rs. 33-12-0, for February/March at Rs. 34-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 33-12-0 to Rs. 34-0-0, for April/July at Rs. 33-8-0; Heavy Cess (2 in. green stripe) for February at Rs. 32-12-0 to Rs. 34-0-0 striped basis, for March at Rs. 33-0-0 to Rs. 33-8-0 striped basis.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay:—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 32-0-0 to Rs. 33-4-0, for February at Rs. 32-4-0 to Rs. 33-4-0, for March at Rs. 32-12-0 to Rs. 33-4-0, for March/April and April at Rs. 33-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 32-8-0 to Rs. 32-12-0; Liverpool Twills for Ready and February at Rs. 37-12-0 to Rs. 38-4-0, for early March at Rs. 38-4-0, for March/April and April at Rs. 37-12-0 to Rs. 38-0-0, for April/May at Rs. 37-4-0 to Rs. 38-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 37-12-0.

Hessians.—After a quiet opening, shippers displayed a little interest for the April/June position. This again brought out Bazar operators and the better rates mills sold a fair quaitity for April/September at improving rates. Towards the close, buyers are disinclined to continue at the advance, and the tone is quieter.

40 in.—8ozs. for Ready at Rs. 11-1-0 to Rs. 11-6-0 to Rs. 11-4-0

40 in.—7-1/2 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 10-13-0 to Rs. 11-2-0.

KEROSENE RATES.

(Burmah-Shell).

Bombay, Feb. 21.

The following are the ruling rates in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands of Kerosene:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell cases per case	8	15	6
Waterlily cases per case	8	11	6
Firefly cases per case	8	7	6
Anchor brand tins per pair	6	11	6
Swastika brand tins per pair	6	11	6
Rising Sun brand tins per pair	6	9	6
Chukker brand tins per case	6	9	6
Rising Sund Brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5	5	6
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	5	5	6
Swan brand tins per pair	6	1	6
Victoria brand tins per pair	6	1	6
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4	13	6
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. Gallons	4	13	6

TATA HYDRO CO.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Co., Ltd, and Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd. and the Tata Power Co., Ltd., report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of January 1930 were as follows:—

	For the month of January 1930. Rs. a. p.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd	4,21,652 0 1
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	4,91,718 0 4
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,94,100-14 0

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso. Ltd.)

21st Feb., 1930

Hedge Contract	Settlement Rates 21-2-30
Bengals, March	185
Bengals, May	191
Bengals, July	199
Broach, April-May	261
Broach, July-Aug.	271
Oomra, F. March	216
Oomra, F. May	222
Oomra, F July	229

Receipts for week ending 20th February.

	1930 Bales.	1929 Bales.
Bengals	7626	7032
Oomras	72511	32709
Dholleras	7196	4661
Broach	20294	18275
Southerns	956	166
Persians	147	
Americans	1386	
E. Africans	304	2012
Egyptians		
Other sorts	200	
Total	110620	67516

Exports for week ending 20th February.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	4476
Continent	15184

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 78: China Clay market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-14-0 Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st. quality Rs. 8-14-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8-10; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0; Zinc Chloride, (German) Rs. 14-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-8-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake French, small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9 Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-9, Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0: Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-0.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	14
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	19
Ceylon Rubber	28
Clunes Estate	15
Cochin Rubber	26
Ella Tea	125
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	37
Frocester Estates	38
Hathbawe Rubber	8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	35
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T & Rub.	9-8
Jebong Rubber	10
Kalutara Company	21
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	19
Lanka Rubber	41
Lansdowne Rubber	155
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	20
Mirishena Rubber	24
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	29
North-Western Rub.	13
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17-8
Rubber Growers	26
Sallagam T. & Rub.	132-8
Talgaswella Tea	27
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	44
Udapolla Rubber	12
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	35-8
Warriapolla Estate	19

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo—Re. 0.40 Cents.

LINSEED OIL

London, Feb. 22.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Mar/April sellers 39/8-1/4.
Linseed Oil, naked, London. May/August sellers 39/4-1/2.

LONDON GOLD.

London Feb. 22.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..	ALL	20 827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11·518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16·601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16·088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16·650
12	Rawalpindi*		16·619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
26	Malwa* ..		11'000
26	Narkunda x..		16·572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
24	Mooltan x ..		20·847
31	Macedonia ..	BOMBAY	11·120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10·946
14	Comorin ..		16·132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20'827
28	Razmak ..		10'857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..	TRANSHIP	16,088
26	Rawalpindi..		16·619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10·946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11·518
16	Narkunda x..		16·572
23	Macedonia ..		11·120
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16.601
6 13	Mooltan x ..		20.847
20	Ranchi ..	ADEN	16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
11	Comorin x ..		15,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11.518
25	Razmak@ ..		10,857

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	£108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£139	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
17th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 9[illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930			
*Date about			
25 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.	
27 Feb.	Nagpore	Colombo Madras & Calcutta	
27 Feb.	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.	
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
	Hatipara* ..	Japan.	
24 Mar.	Kiddorpore ..	Straits China & Japan.	
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.	
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.	
1 Aug.	Mantu ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.	
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.	
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.	
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
24 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C'Mandvi
26 Feb	Bandra ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
26 Feb.	Karagola..	East and South Africa.
28 Feb	Vasna ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
1 Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Basrah viz Karachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road. Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	11000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14 May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marsellis
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	Maiden	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru	22000	9 Mar, Maiden voyage	1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
126497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 12897

INSURANCE.

—HINDUSTHAN—

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90 00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Value Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently now and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to :—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers: Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists,* 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *tonic* health salt has been evolved, which is quite free from the enervating effects of the old-fashioned salts.

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, clean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

Children Love its Delicious Flavour

An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine
From all Chemists and Druggists
PHOSFERINE (ASHTON AND PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2229, CALCUTTA

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling." (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

I will up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A practical ELECTRICIAN, holding Government First Class Wireman's Certificate (by exam.) for the post of a teacher for Electric Wiremen Classes on a pay of Rs. 80-2-100. Average attendance about 6 hours a day. The post is pensionable. A man with teaching experience will be preferred. Applications stating age, caste qualifications, previous experience, and languages known with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned before 12th March 1930. P. E. CHICHGUR, Superintendent, Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.
298

WANTED—A Hindu Lady Doctor, L.M. & S. or M.B.B.S., or with a degree of any University of Great Britain, for the Surat Hindu Charity Fund Maternity Hospital and a dispensary. Quarters free. Apply with testimonials, year of passing and expected pay, to the Honry. Secretaries:—(Sd.) NAGARSHETH BABUBHAI GULABHAI and (Sd.) CHUNILAL JEKISONDAS C/o. Nagarsheth House, Nanavat, Surat.
259

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R2186

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to.
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs 5 000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate thorough course of instruction for our men. Health-full permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission permanent and payable to legal heirs) paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE
Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.
18, Nisbet Road LAHORE.

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 208

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—Teas and other Swadeshi Articles for sale in Bombay. Write with full particulars to Box No. 2459, C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2209

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta, Premier and Largest Indian Hotel, Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available.
Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

The following staff for the proposed Sir Ganga Ram Girls School, Lahore, to be opened next May.

1. PRINCIPAL—must be a graduate, preferably with foreign qualifications and administrative capacity. Starting salary Rs. 250 to 350.
2. SENIOR ASSISTANT—Trained graduate or M.A. Starting salary Rs. 150—200.
3. SECOND ASSISTANT—B.A. B.T. on Rs. 150.
4. ONE ENGLISH MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably with honours in English), B. T. for special English Classes, on Rs. 140.
5. One SCIENCE MISTRESS BSc. (preferably Honours) B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
6. One MATHEMATICS MISTRESS—B.A. (preferably honours in Mathematics), B.T. or S.A.V. Rs. 140.
7. TWO FORM MISTRESSES—B.A. B.T. or S.A.V. on Rs. 110 each.
8. Two KINDERTON MISTRESSES—On Rs. 80 each.
9. SANSKRIT and HINDI MISTRESS—Shastri with good Oriental qualifications on Rs. 80.
10. ONE MISTRESS to teach Punjabi—on Rs. 55.
11. Two S. V. MISTRESSES for Junior Classes on Rs. 55 each.
12. One Games MISTRESS—Girl Guide preferred on Rs. 40.
13. One CLERK (woman) preferably a Steno-typist—On Rs. 65. MA.'s with experience can be considered in place of trained B.A.'s Initial salaries in the case of the Principal and her Senior Assistant will be fixed according to qualifications, experience, and administrative ability.

Candidates must specify the following in their applications:
Age, Educational qualifications, Experience, Sports and general activities interested in, Post applied for.

Applications in duplicate with copies of not more than three recent testimonials should reach the undersigned marked "Girls School Staff" before the 1st March, 1930.

Honorary Secretary,
Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Post Box 115,
Lahore.
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. THEODORE FICKER
Member & General Manager of the EXPORT-DIENST,
Deutscher Spezialfabriken,
BERLIN.

SALES organiser with world-wide experience representing a large number of German manufacturers of Spceialities amongst which are two State Factories, will be pleased to see you at his showrooms or call on you if you wish to take over the sole agency for Novelties which proved a great success in other tropical countries, many of which have never been seen in India before.

If you are in need of goods, of my kind, which Germany produces, no matter how difficult the article is to procure, Mr. Ficker will find means to get you the best prices and terms and bring you in touch direct with the manufacturers who will do their best to give absolute satisfaction in every respect.

Mr. FICKER will be pleased to accept samples and quotations for raw materials, etc., suitable for the German market.

BOMBAY SHOWROOMS,
Kothari Mansion, opp. G. P. O.
295

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN wastes of different sorts accumulated in the Crown Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S.T.) on FRIDAY, the 28th February, 1930, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's office.

(Sd.) PURSHOTTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Tres. & Agents.
287

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that about 10 tons of cleaned sandalwood of Sandur State Forests cut into billets will be sold in Public Auction by the Dewansaheb of Sandur on the 21st March, 1930, at 12 noon at Sandur, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The sale is subject to the confirmation by Shrimant Rajasaheb of Sandur State.
2. Intending bidders should deposit a sum of Rs. 100 as earnest money before they are allowed to bid.
3. As soon as the sales are knocked down 1/4 of the bid amount, excluding the contract deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid at once, and the remaining amount should be credited into the Sandur State Treasury within 7 days from the receipt of the confirmation of sales by Shrimant Rajasaheb of Sandur who will have powers of rejecting all or any one of the bids without assigning reason for doing so.
4. The usual deposit of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them at the close of the sale.

(Sd.) T. RAMACHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.
Dewan's Office, Sandur,
Dated 12th February, 1930.
279

SALE OF VACANT PLOT AT KHAR.

A beautiful vacant Plot bearing No. 131 at Khar on the Main Road, only five minutes' walk from the station, is to be sold. Intending Purchasers should apply to the undersigned

KHANDWALA & CHHOTALAL,
Attorneys for the Executors of the Will of Bai Kamalagavri Gajjar.
35, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
274

WANTED.

A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY and ECONOMICS on Rs. 150—10—250 for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat.

Applicants should state the dates at which they passed the various Examinations and classes obtained in them.

Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 10th of March, 1930.

Y. D. JOSHI,
Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.
280

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A new time table will come into force on and from 1st March, 1930. The following are the important changes:—

Nos. 5 Down and 6 Up Punjab Mail trains will run between Bombay and Lahore only instead of between Bombay and Peshawar Cantonment. A bogie composite I and II will, however, run through between Bombay and Peshawar Cantonment on these trains and corresponding N. W. Railway Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down mail trains.

No. 1 Down Nagpur Mail will leave Victoria Terminus at 16-30 instead of 16-00 hours.

Nos. 197 Down and 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad and Lucknow Express trains and Nos. 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

	197 Dn. Exp.	27 Dn. Exp.
V. Terminus	D. 21-45	23-30
Delhi Junc.	A. 6-00	6-35
	30 Up Exp.	198 Up Exp.
Delhi Junc.	D. 21-15	22-20
V. Terminus	A. 6-00	7-45

The Mettupalaiyam-Delhi Through coaches now run on 197 Down and 198 Up Express trains between Itarsi and Delhi will instead be run on No. 27 Down and 30 Up Lahore Express trains between Itarsi and Lahore. The bogie composite I and II for Lucknow now run on Lahore Express between Bombay and Jhansi will instead be run on 197 Down and 198 Up Delhi-Allahabad and Lucknow Express trains.

The Up and Down Madras Mail and Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

	35 Dn. Exp.	9 Dn. Mail.
V. Terminus	D. 13-00	22-30
Raichur	A. 3-40	14-15
	Dep. 3-55	14-35
Madras	A. 15-45	6-05
	10 Up Mail	36 Up Exp.
Madras	Dep. 20-40	8-00
Raichur	A. 12-15	19-40
	Dep. 12-40	20-10
V. Terminus	A. 6-15	10-10

Nos. 9 Down and 10 Up Mail trains will not stop at Yadgiri.

Nos. 35 Down and 36 Up Express trains will not stop at Thana, Khandala, Kedgaon, Pomalvadi, Jeur, Madha, Mohol, Akalkot Road, Kulali, Yadgiri, Narayanpeth Road and 35 Down also at Ambernath and 36 Up at Chinchwad, Vadgaon and Byculla.

No. 3 Down Poona Mail will leave V. Terminus at 16-00 hours instead of 16-15.

No. 41 Down Inter and III Class Poona Express will leave V. Terminus at 14-15 instead of 14-30.

No. 21 Down Poona Passenger will leave V. Terminus at 15-30 instead of 14-45.

The Up and Down Grand Trunk Express trains will run to the following revised timings:—

UP.

Madras	Dep. 7-30
Bezwada	Arr. 15-20
	Dep. 15-50
Kazipet	Arr. 20-42
	Dep. 21-12
Balharshah	Arr. 3-10
	Dep. 3-22
Wardha	Arr. 5-55
	Dep. 6-10
Nagpur	Arr. 7-24
	Dep. 7-40
Itarsi	Arr. 14-25

DOWN.

Itarsi	Dep. 14-00
Nagpur	Arr. 20-04
	Dep. 20-26
Wardha	Arr. 21-38
	Dep. 21-58
Balharshah	Arr. 0-35
	Dep. 0-55
Kazipet	Arr. 7-30
	Dep. 8-00
Bezwada	Arr. 12-15
	Dep. 12-30
Madras	Arr. 20-15

These trains are timed to connect with the Up and Down Blue Mountain Express trains at Madras and Lahore Express trains at Itarsi. A through service of 1 bogie III and 1 bogie composite I and II will run on these trains, between Mettupalaiyam and Lahore and passengers not travelling in through stock must change at Madras and Itarsi.

No. 602 Up Lucknow Mail will leave Lucknow at 10-30 instead of at 10-52 and arrive Jhansi at 16-55.

No. 604 Up Lucknow Express will leave Lucknow at 23-15 instead of at 22-00 hours and arrive Jhansi at 6-35.

For other changes see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
293

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

A good ARTIST-PHOTOGRAPHER with up-to-date knowledge of 'still' photography. Must be willing to travel extensively in India. Salary Rs. 200-10-300. Travelling allowances extra in accordance with Supplementary Rules of the Government of India. State experience and enclose specimens of own work and reliable references. Apply:
CHIEF PUBLICITY OFFICER,
Indian State Railways,
26, Alipur Road, DELHI.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 617 of 1929.
Messrs. KHUMAJI GAJAJI & CO., a firm, carrying on business as shroffs and money lenders at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1.) SADAKALLI KIKABHAI, (2.) Messrs. ABBASBHAI ABDULALLI, a firm, carrying on business in hardware at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay and (3.) ABDULALLY SADAKALLY, of Bombay Borah Inhabitant now temporarily residing at Bunder Road, Karachi. ..... Defendants.

To,

ABDULALLY SADAKALLY KIKABHAI,
3rd defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit under Order XXXVII Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for recovery from you or the other defendants the sum of Rs. 6,073|5|4 due by you at foot of the promissory note, dated the 21st day of May, 1928, and that you have been summoned by the court to apply within ten days to the Sitting Judge in Chambers under rule 3 of the aforesaid order for leave to appear and defend the suit and take further notice that in default of your obtaining such leave or appearance and defence in pursuance thereof the plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 6073|5|4 with further interest at the rate of 2 per cent per month on Rs. 5,000|- from the 8th day of April, 1929, and the sum of Rs. 200|- for costs.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1930.

RELE AND CO.
Plaintiffs attorneys.
296

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD KNOWN AS "LLOYD CHAMBERS."

Under instructions from the Court Receiver; Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1550 of 1929 (Rubaboo widow of A. S. Machiswalla vs. Sherabanoo and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 16th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, the 25th March next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses and structures standing thereon situate on the North side of Walkeshwar Road, admeasuring about 2689 square yards according to the Lease and about 2591 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Register, bearing Collector's Old No. 323, New Nos. A|2127, A1|2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. A|7292, 2A|7292 being the portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A|2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2|7292, Cadastral Survey No. 310 (Malabar Cumballa Hill) and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2483 (1), 2484, Street Nos. 1 to 5 and bounded on the East partly by the property of Goswami Dwarkeshlalji Maharaj and partly by a private gully, on the West by the property of Lalchand Jasonandan, on the North by the Hilly ground of Cammos Sulleman and on the South by Walkeshwar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, OPP. MINT. FORT.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!
OF
THE PRESENT SEASON!
FREE RIDES!
IN ADDITION TO Rs. 250 FREE GIFT
TO BE PRESENTED TO-NIGHT.
NIGHTLY AT 6 P. M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

THE CAPITOL TILL THURSDAY FEB. 27TH. DAILY AT 6 AND 9-45 P.M.
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS.
HAWAIIAN MAIDENS HULA HULA DANCES
PLANS OPEN AT THE THEATRE
PRICES:—Matinee:—Rs. 4-8, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 1-2.
Nightly:—Rs. 5-12, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4 & Rs. 1-2.

Excelsior Theatre
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Biggest Hit in Town.
THE RAINBOW MAN
featuring
EDDIE DOWLING.
See and Hear Paramount's 100 Per Cent. Talking and Singing Sensation.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
R. B. SALISBURY
presents
"YOUNG WOODLEY"
A Story of English Public School Life.
Booking at Rose & Co. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TWICE NIGHTLY.
6-30 and 9-45 P.M.
Owing To Enormous Success
SEASON EXTENDED
ONE WEEK MORE
NICOLA
And HIS OWN BIG COMPANY of Sensational Mystifiers.
Don't Fail to See
NICOLA'S
Crystal Gazing Seance
The chance of a Life-time.
Booking at the Theatre.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday Matinees at 3-30 p.m.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
"THE NUT"
The theme itself, the scenes, the tense action, the typical Fairbanks acting!
Also showing
2 reels rollicking Comedy and a colouring Dance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Thursday February 27th at 9-30 p. m. Friday February 28th at 6 p. m.
TWO
VOCAL CONCERTS
BY
Miss MAHIBOOBAI
The Famous Songstress of Sholapur and pupil of
Professor Tufel-Hussein Khan.
Popular prices:—
Booking at the Theatre.

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Only. At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Columbia Pictures presents
SHIRLEY MASON
in
The WIFE'S RELATIONS
with
GASTON GLASS
BEN TURPIN

Strikers Grimly Determined.

BUT AUTHORITIES CONTINUE EVICTIONS.

TEST CASE MADE IN NAGPORE.

A grim determination to hold out and continue the strike in a peaceful manner still characterises the attitude of the strikers of the G.I.P. Railway. This attitude is clearly reflected in the telegrams received by the Bombay Office of the G.I.P. Railwaymens' Union from places all along the line on Sunday. Reports are also pouring into the Union Office that the strikers have at no place relaxed their efforts and that vigorous picketing is maintained.

The Railway authorities, on the other hand, are doing their best to run local and through service to scheduled time with the help of fresh men that have employed, but so far they have succeeded partially in this attempt.

In the meanwhile news from Delhi with regard to the announcement made in the Legislative Assembly that the Railway Member has agreed to receive a deputation of the All India Railwaymen's Federation is awaited with keen interest.

NAGPUR EVICTION CASE.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

A test case for evicting the G.I.P. Ry. strikers from quarters was heard to-day by Nagpur District Magistrate, Messrs. W. R. Puranick, Advocate, Nagpur High Court, and P. M. Naidu, Pleader and vice-President of the Union argued case on behalf of strikers. The legality of discharge from service for absenting from duties was challenged under para 9 of Service Agreement Bond. Employees could only be discharged under para 3 of Service Agreement Bond. If so, one month's notice, or pay, in lieu should have been given. Neither of these was done by Railway Administration hence the discharge notice was illegal. If it was so held section 138 Railways Act cannot be used and the Magistrate had no power to issue a process of ejectment. Further it was strongly contended that absenting a strike was not contemplated by legislatures as absenting from duty and hence no action could be taken under that section.

The Union was duly registered and also recognised by the Agent; hence the terms of agreement of service were deemed in law to have been modified to the extent of rights and concessions granted under the constitution of the union. Great stress was laid on the insufficiency of time given in notice to vacate quarters. Relations existing between the Railway employees and management was of more paramount basis and closer affinity than those existing between ordinary tenant and landlord. When 3 days' notice is required to be given in this case, much more time ought to have been given where employees are part of railway management, or if it was held that employees were in the nature of lessee, sufficiently reasonable time ought to have been given as contemplated in section 63 of Easement Act. Neither of this was done.

Hence it is prayed that notice of ejectment issued so far were illegal and fresh notices should be issued it at all the Railway contemplated discharging the employees.

Orders were reserved and will be passed on Feb. 24.

The court room was crowded with strikers and on hearing the result they dispersed shouting "Majdur Dal Ki Jai."

STRIKE LEADERS AT POONA.

Pitiable Condition Of Workers.

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA CITY, Feb. 20.

A largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. strikers of Poona, was addressed by Messrs. Purandare and Kulkarni near the railway station. Mr. Purandare explained the situation of the strike on the south-east line and the pitiable condition of families of strikers at Dhond brought about by the authorities there evicting them from railway quarters with police aid. He had returned only that evening from there. Mr. Kulkarni narrated the story of the strike from the beginning he appealed to the strikers not to be disillusioned or misled by threats or persuasions and keep their solidarity till the authorities fulfil their demands. Mr. Purandare asked them to carry on a vigorous propaganda of picketing.

EVICTIONS RESENTED.

More Men Join Strike.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following statement:—

"I visited the following centres on the line. Kasara, Igatpuri, Nasik, Manmad, Nandgaon, Jalgaon and Bhusawal from 16th to 20th. I was visiting all these Centros. I found everywhere that more than 90 per cent. of the Staff at these places was on strike and that they were determined to carry on the strike to a successful issue. A feeble attempt is being made every where by the administration to engage black-legs and to maintain the show of regular service on the line; but this attempt has miserably failed.

Goods traffic at Kasara, Igatpuri, Nasik, Manmad, Nandgaon, Jalgaon, Bhusawal has been completely suspended from the 4th. At Manmad the transhipment of goods traffic has been completely paralised and the transhipment shed is awfully conjested. The attempt of the administration is to deny the very existence of the Strike by introducing new recruits.

Convicts undergoing sentences in jail are actually working as Railway employees at Thana and Nasik. Bhusawal has susperceded all other Centres in "Police zulum" and the Police interference with peaceful picketing and ordinary strike activities has reached its climax. Everywhere in these centres largely attended meetings of strikers were held and they expressed their determination to carry on the struggle inspite of the Police Zulum and Magisterial interference. Reports from Nagpur, Itarsi, Jhansi and Badnera go to show that the strike at these Centres is in full swing. The Agent's attempt to show that things have assumed to normal aspect is simply ridiculous.

Accidents on the line have become more frequent. Derailment of engines and bogies has now become a regular feature. At Igatpuri I personally saw an engine lying in a field owing to accident. Danger Signals on many of the stations were being violated in direct defiance of the Railway Rules. At some stations and cabins signals have been permanently lowered down and I have personally seen trains passing these signals one after another and in some cases without the necessary interval.

At Nasik a complaint was even made that the local water supply has been affected because of the fact that the Railway Administration could not supply the required quantity of coal to run the water works.

EVICTIONS.

The forcible eviction of strikers and even of "pardah women" has aggravated the situation and has been the immediate cause of swelling the ranks of strikers. At Bhusawal immediately after these forcible evictions 300 workers struck work and more were expected to do so when I left Bhusawal on the 19th. Public help and sympathy at all the centres to the strikers is simply wonderful and the inhuman methods of evicting the strikers and their women is daily enlisting greater sympathy towards them. At Bhusawal a very grave situation is likely to arise if an attempt is made to evict Mahomedan and Pathan ladies by force.

The enthusiasm of the strikers is on the increase and the forcible eviction has created no impression whatsoever and I found at all these centres that they are firmly determined to continue the strike come what may. The total strength of the strikers at the centres I visited is not less than nine thousand.

AN APPEAL TO STAFF UNION AND "LOYAL" WORKERS.

A correspondent who signs as "A Worker", writes:—

I would like to request the members of the G. I. P Railway Staff Union and other "loyal" workers to kindly go through the following few lines. I wish to ask you as to how far you can justify your present action. Your 70 to 80 thousand brothers and sisters have gone on strike from the 4th inst. And for what? Nothing but mere justice. Such being the case, when your own brothers and sisters are fighting for the betterment of their condition and consequently yours, what ought to be your duty; and what is your present attitude?. For the last 16 days your comrades have held out bravely and to-day they are on the verge of starvation for the good of one and all of us. Yet your attention has not yet been directed towards them but to the 1/2 ser "puri" and a single "chaa". Do not be under the illusion that this "puri", "chaa" and the police guard will be always available for you. You will have to return to your own brothers. If any of you can point out a single legitimate reason for your "loyal", your brother strikers will not hesitate to join your ranks. I can boldly say that it is you who are the chief weapon to encourage the authorities to drag your own mothers, sisters and brothers from their houses and to make them wander in the street without shelter and food. The more you hear of such events, the more are you attached to that "puri" and to that Rs. 2, Rs. 3 extra double pay. Alas, this is the tragedy of the situation. However, if you have regard for your comrades who are forced to quit their homes with their mothers, wives and children and for which they are fighting to-day, then down tools, join your comrades and fight for our legitimate demands. If you are, however, quite satisfied with this half seer "puri", "single chaa", and the hollow bluffs of the bosses, you are at liberty to do as you like. But beware! You will have to stand before a just humanity and answer for your betrayal.

LET US FOLLOW GANDHIJI.

"Standard Of Civil Revolt Has Been Raised"

PROSPERITY GOES WITH FREEDOM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Feb. 21.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar accompanied by Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Vasudeva Rao Joshi and Shankerrao Deo were at Nasik on the 20th instant. Addressing a large meeting on the banks of the Godavari, Mr. Rajagopalachariar said:—

I want you to ralise that it is a great good fortune that we are born in these days. More than that it is a lucky thing to be young in these brave days. Old people may have the heart, but they have not the hardihood to act. Young people have generosity, hardihood, brain and muscle to offer the needed sacrifice. You may ask what is the use of muscle when there is no question of violence. But there is a reason. Gangadharrao or I thrown into prison will begin to feel home-sick. We may break down, bullied by the jailor. If you have muscles and simple habits you can stand all the hardships.

TO-DAY'S WEAPONS.

Weapons of warfare change in the course of years. Ramchandra fought with bows and arrows. To-day Western people are fighting with machine guns and rifles. But we have to fight with yet never weapons. We have made a complete study of available weapons. We have concluded that we cannot employ the bloody weapons of modern warfare, but we must use that harmless and beautiful weapon of Non-violence, the weapon of future warfare. India is not only to gain her own freedom but to free the whole world from the great monster of bloody warfare.

LET US BE PROUD.

That is why the whole world is now watching the battle between England and India. Do not imagine that America, Germany and all the other great powers in the world are not keen that India should attain her freedom. They are interested in the experiment of Non-violence. They want to know how to get rid of war and they are, therefore, watching. After the message of the Christ nothing will please the Western world more than the success of India in the use of peaceful weapons. Let us be proud and feel that we are fighting the battle of the world and not only that of our own freedom.

FOLLOW GANDHIJI.

Observe the anxiety of England and learn to be confident. Whom does England fear most in India? The man whom Englishmen most fear is naturally our best general. Therefore let us follow Gandhiji. If we lose, our names will go down to posterity. If we win our children shall inherit priceless freedom. Existence is worthless without high ambition. Service and sacrifice is the only justification for life.

We have been so often told that we can do nothing that we have come to believe it. We do not see that the greatest wonder of the world is that 30 crores of sane people allow ourselves to be ruled by others. The secret of it is our own consent. Withdraw it and the rule will crumble down like a house of cards, 22 years ago Lokamanya explained this. We have now seen how to put the plan into execution. The standard of civil revolt has been raised and brave men and women should come under the banner and fill the prisons. There is more food in the prisons than outside. The peasants are not as well fed as the prisoners. Would you not be proud to tell youd children and grand children that you also had the privilege of taking an active part in the fight for freedom? Therefore young men, make up your minds.

STRANGE BELIEFS.

Look at the delusions prevailing about the British Government. They are truly wonderful. Some of the untouchable are made to think that to remove untouchability the presence of the British Government is necessary. The higher classes are led to believe that they will be protected against the untouchables and their temples helped to be closed against the untounchables by the British Government. Orthodox Brahmins think that the British Government is good for them. Reformers believe that under the British Government reform is possible but not under Swaraj. Mussalmans feel that they will be better off with the British Government. Hindus believe that British Government will help them to keep Mussalmans down. These contradictory delusions must disprove each other and show the clear truth that the only way to peace and happiness and unity is to remove that which flourishes on disunion.

MILITARY MOLOCH?

Swaraj is an economic necessity. Englishmen are shrewd businessmen. So also are the Germans and the French and the Americans. Every one of these nations knows that their trade and prosperity depend on freedom. Loss of national independence would mean exploitation and poverty. That is why they are ready to give up their best for the sake of maintaining freedom. It cannot be that for India alone Independence is harmful. Prosperity goes with freedom and with nothing else. It is only when we have our freedom that 60 crores of rupees now spent on the Military will be available to be distributed in our country in a number of useful ways. With freedom the liquor traffic would stop and not only the bodies and brains of the drunkards but a hundred crores over and above that would be saved and distributed in a thousand good ways. With every year of foreign government our liabilities are accumulating in an increasing measure. It is only if we have freedom that we can end the unemployment which threatens to starve the whole nation.

"BURDENS WE CANNOT BEAR."

—:o:—

Liberal Association Congratulates Sir C. Jehangir.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22.

The Council of the W. I. N. Liberal Association at their meeting on Friday, congratulated Sir Cowasji Jehangir on his success in the Assembly election.

WITHERIN AWAY.

In thanking the Council, Sir Cowasji said: 'It will be the duty of every non-official in the Assembly to see that the premier industry of the country was not allowed to wither away and die by the apapthy and lack of understanding on the part of Government." Continuing he said: "We are already over-taxed, we cannot stand any further taxation. I Sincerely trust that non-officials in the Assembly will stoutly oppose any attempts to impose burdens which we cannot bear."

The Council then welcomed the announcement of the preliminary All-Parties Conference to be called at Delhi. They expressed the hope that the conference would be able satisfactorily to solve the communal problem so that the country could go united to the Round Table Conference and press the demand for Dominion Status.—A. P.

Breaking Solidarity Of Jhansi Strikers.

—:o:—

The Hon. Gen. Secretary, G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

The Railway officials at Jhansi are having recourse to all means (foul or fair) at their command to break the solidarity of the strikers. The following will show some of the methods employed in this connection:—

(1) Stoppage of the use of latrines near the quarters to the workers on strike, (2) threats of disconnecting water pipes, (3) illegal orders to discharge in utter disregard of the Trade Disputes Bill, (4) illegal ejection of the strikers from the quarters at 48 hours' notice.

WHAT DO YOU WANT TO KNOW?

Ask Nicola At The Empire.

—:o:—

From Monday a number of sensational items will be added by Nicola, the great American magician and illusionist, to his special programme during this the final week of his season in Bombay at both his shows 6-30 and 9-45 p.m. daily at the Empire Theatre, opposite Bori Bunder.

The principal attraction will be Nicola's "Crystal Gazing Seance" in which he will answer questions written by members of the audience without reading them. The audience will be required to fix their attention on their questions which must be written. Nicola who will be all the while on the stage then gazes into a crystal ball, calls the name or initials of the writers, and gives startling and surprising answers. The audience can ask about anything they want to know love affairs, domestic problem, health, business, or anything that is worrying the. Nicola claims to know all. The programme will also inclue all his most interesting performances which have made him famous throughout the world.

FYZEE-RAHAMIN'S PICTURES.

—:o:—

Indecisive Craftsmanship.

—:o:—

(By Our Special Representative.)

The pictures of Mr. S. Fyzee-Rahamin, now displayed at the Town Hall, are, mainly, indicative of the work the artist executed for the decoration of the buildings at New Delhi. It is, therefore, essential to examine, however briefly, the place he occupies in the current movements and tendencies in modern Indian art. His individual achievements cannot be accepted as a satisfactory phenomenon. And, an estimate of his work cannot be either informative on helpful except on the comparative basis. Mr. Rahamin is the first rebel of the era which saw its limits marked by the productions of Mr. Dhurandhar and a host of similar painters mostly of portraits and landscapes. That era was dominated by the British vogue, as it had been understood, for portraits and landscapes. Their aim and ambition, their beginning and end, was the annual "tamasha" conducted by the Bombay Art Society. It was, thus, inevitable that they should have assiduously cultivated the Western modes, or moods, the leading figures in the Society happened to fancy. Their work was, consequently not a high average of even the Western attitudes and execution. Mr. Griffith's heroic attempts to grasp the spirit of the mural decorations at Ajanta were, during the succeeding regime, shattered by three decades of complete indifference to the Indian spirit and traditions in art.

A DELIBERATE DEPARTURE.

Mr. S. Fyzee Rahamin's pictures mark the end of that era. For, he aimed a deliberate desperate departure. He sought Indian traditions and ideals, Indian symbols and technique in art. His paintings are thus distinguishable from the paintings initiative of the Western modes in art. But it is clear that they do not go much further than that. The tendencies of his generation still cling to him. Or, to put it the other way, his new methods are too weak and graping to be compared favourably with his old methods, the methods and outlook he once acquired from Western art training at home and abroad. His landscapes are an evidence. And, the portraits and characterisation, for example, of the Rajput and Mughul warriors may be taken as a further guidance to the manner which comes easy and unburdened to the artist. The "Painter" and the "Rishi" are excellent specimens of the utmost freedom from his old and unstrained felicity. When he goes further, his craftsmanship deteriorates into stiff mannerisms and a rigid style, a style which covers indecisive perception and imitative experiments. Their affinity with old "miniatures," both "Rajput" and "Mughul" is obvious. But the superficial resemblance loses most of its charm and all its significance immediately one begins to examine carefully the standardized uniformity of his figures and their features, their attitudes and expression. Note the bend of the head, for example, in "Asht-Naika," in "Savitri", in "Uma," in "Vasant Rutu," note the brow of hair, in almost every woman he has depicted, concealing and not seldom damaging the contour and expressive curves of their wodies, and the mechanism would be more than apparent. The wooden horizontality and the incredible angles of and between the eyebrows and eyelashes in the picture of the "Justice" (70) are, again, a testimony of the superimposed mannerisms. These are not defects because they depart from "correct" anatomy. Nor are they to be disapproved because they attempt something different from the "representation" of "facts." They are to be disapproved because they are empty of art values. They are devices or exaggerations for exaggerations' sake. They serve as the end, not the means. Look at "Uma" (29). Is the bent figure distinguishable either in costume attitude or conception from identical figures of women depicted in other pictures and for other purposes? And, "Uma" is a goddess, an entirely religious conception! The transparent lotus pitals in "Asht-Naika" (35) the heavy symmitry of "naturally," conceived lotus blossoms in other pictures, the jumble and "natural representation" of symbols in "kal," called, strangely, "a Vishnu symbol" all denote acquired mechanical accessories uncertain of their direction and aim. "Kal" is no more than a mere portrait with symbols.

NOT A SOLITARY PHENOMENON

And, it is difficult to trace in this exhibition pictures that are symbolic painting, not merely paintings of accumulated symbols. His "Justice", "War," and "Peace" are in conception and, particularly execution essentially Western. The final impression of the exhibition is not enhanced when the compositions, generally convey the idea of enlarged "miniatures" There is little of mural feeling in them. This should be enough to show the extent to which Mr. Rahamin has succeeded in going ahead of his generation. He has certainly, greater claims on the wall space at New Delhi than the claims of the artists of his generation represented by Mr. Dhurandhar. But a new generation has now gone ahead of Mr. Rahamin and if the authorities of the School of Art had the wisdom to arrange an exhibition in Bombay of the work of the students who decorated New Delhi they would have had the chance of wider recognition and just appreciation. One need only remember the work of, say, Dhopeshwarkar Minasgi and particularly Jagannath Murlidhar Ahivasi to realise the progress. Besides, Mr. Rahamin's work has to be compared with the work by Indian artists in other provinces, notably in Bengal. When that comparison is made it would be obvious that he is not a solitary phenomenon and his place, judging from the various tendencies and achievements in modern Indian art as well as judging from the standards and traditions and achievements of ancient Indian art, is, very definitely, not that in the first or front rank of modern Indian artists.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

PATRON SAINT OF MAHARASHTRA.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 22.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Maharashtra, Shri Samartha Ramdas Swami, is being observed since yesterday. It was Ramdas that gave the inspiration to Shivaji's Victories. It was Ramdas that prepared the ground of Maharashtra by means of his 'Dasbodh', a masterpiece of a political book, and by his ceaseless travels, when people of Maharashtra had been lying in a hopeless state and when their religion also was in great peril. On Sajjangad near Satara and other place his memory is cherished with religion's veneration and his anniversary is celebrated at almost all places in Maharashtra with deep patriotism by a variety of functions.

In Poona, yesterday Professor S. N. Chaphekar delivered a lecture on Dashoodh and its merits under the presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar in the Shivaji Mandir. The Ramdas Akhada held, in honour of the day, a fine exhibition of its sports and an athletic tournament. At night, a 'pravachana' was also delivered by Mr. Bhave under the auspices of the Bharat Sneha Samvardhak Mandal. In his lecture Professor Chaphekar desented the greatness of Dasbodh, its poetic and political qualities. He said that it had simplified all knowledge and brought it down to the doors even of the uneducated. In the end, he appealed to all specially the young, to recite the parts of that eminent work every day and so cherish the memory of Ramdas that laid the foundation's of the greatness of Maharashtra.

DEGREE OF PH. D. TO MR. MAHAJANI.

The Cambridge University has awarded the degree of Ph. D. to wranglar Mahajani, the Principal of the Fergusson College, for his essay on "Temperature effects on Magnetism". Mr. Mahajani is said to be first Maharashtriyan to receive this degree in a subject of Mathematics.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

An extraordinary meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Staff Union was held in Poona under the presidentship of Mr. S. C. Joshi. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bhonde, Pathak and others.

A sum of Rs. 101 was given as help to the strikers. The president pointed out that it was wrong to receive double pay during the strike period. He said that it was a sort of bribe. He also remarked that it was wrong to eject strikers from the quarters before the question of the strike was decided. He supported the demands of the strikers and pleaded for the appointment of a Conciliation Board. Six more strikers have been evicted from the quarters. Otherwise, the strike is complete at least so far as Poona is concerned.

SMALL-POX.

On the 19th and the 20th there were 13 and 12 attacks and 13 and 10 deaths due to small-pox. The Government of Bombay has decided to apply on or after the 20th of March the sections 1-32 of the Bombay District Vaccination Act within the City Municipal limits.

One well-known gymnast, Mr. Haribhau Sinnarkar passed away on the 17th last due to pneumonia. He was a nationalist and urged on the people the virtues of Prohibition. He had taken a leading part in the campaign of picketting carried on in Poona in 1905-07.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Journalist Tops The Poll.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Feb. 23.

A very keen contest was witnessed yesterday at the Municipal bye-election when Mr. A. V. Misquitta, sub-editor "Times of India" topped the poll. There were 3 candidates for the one seat in 'F' Ward, one of whom was Lady Mrs. Annie Almeida. Out of the 473 on the electorates only 257 performed their civic duty and even out of the latter number 32 voting papers were irregular. Mr. A. V. Misquitta secured 94 votes followed by Mr. J. Amas Fernandes and Mrs. Annie Almeida with 70 and 51 votes rsepectively.

It may not be out of place here to point out that the electoral roll made up this time was very defective as the full names of the electors were not stated but only the surnames and the initials. Thus there was caused a lot of annoyance to the voters and gave a loophole for fraud.

One feature of this election was the placard of the lady candidate which appealed thus, "who would not be so chivalrous as not to vote for——"

Mr. A. V. Misquitta is a sub-editor in the "Times of India," a member of the Committee of the Journalists' Association and the editor of "The Standard."

PRINCE OF WALE'S ARRIVAL AT NAIROBI.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Nairobi.—The Prince of Wales arrived here at eight this morning. —Reuter.

GOVERNMENT TO TAKE OVER BROADCASTING.

—:o:—

Concurrence Of Assembly To Be Sought.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Pursuant to the appeal by leading members of the Assembly to the Government of India for acquiring the Indian Broadcasting Company, the Government of India will seek the concurrence of the Assembly preliminary to which they are seeking the sanction of one and a half lakhs of rupees from the Standing Finance Committee on 24th February to enable the Government of India to continue the service without expansion or change.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1930.

AMERICA SEES IT THROUGH.

—:o:—

We have noted before how anxiously is the Independence movement in India being watched by lovers of liberty all over the world, no country being more sympathetic than the United States of America. Eminent Americans greeted the declaration of Independence as the goal of India when the Lahore Congress pledged itself and the country to the goal and again when millions all over the country endorsed the Congress decision on the Independence Day. A large meeting of Indian residents in Los Angeles in U. S. A. and their American sympathisers adopted on the Independence Day a resolution declaring: "In the spirit in which the American colonies claimed their full independence a hundred and fifty years ago we claim equal freedom for India now to take her place among the nations of the world." In that same spirit did the American Liberals issue a manifesto demanding Indian freedom in the interests of world peace. And in that spirit too does the "New York Enquirer" endorse the Indian demand in an editorial atricle which we print elsewhere. All these tokens of sympathy from the farthest corners of the world we mention mainly to show how natural and how inspiring is the Independence movement in India or anywhere else in the world and to suggest that Indians can win even greater sympatny by organised action worthy of their goal.

The "New York Enquirer" regards the demand for independence as a natural and inevitable outcome of the traditional tardiness of the British to concede in time the legitimate rights of the people over whom they rule. How Britain has been putting off India with insincere promises for generations is well stated by the paper in the following words: "It was in Victoria's reign that India was promised self-government as the ultimate end of British rule in that dependency. Several times since has that promise been revived, but always with the qualifying note that the time was not yet ripe for any transfer of Government from British officials to the natives who pay the piper. Then as a last sop to agitation Dominion Home Rule was held out as the ultimate end of British rule. But the end seems as far off as ever for the fulfilment of these promises." The paper has also noted that "always the old arguments are advanced—the religious divisions of the people of India—the racial and religious differences between the Moslem and Hindu." It has noted, too, that "intelligent people would see through this game of playing off different sections of the people." Speaking of the hypocrisy of "England and other powers assuring the world of the tremendous sacrifices they are prepared to make for the sake of world peace", the "Enquirer" pertinently asks: "Can world peace be obtained while Empires assert the right to tyrannise over other peoples?"

The paper wonders if Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who "views the Indian and similar questions from the Imperial standpoint", 'will have the courage and honesty" to do justice to India. For itself, it declares that a crisis can be averted in India and the Empire only by "the reconstruction of the Government of that country by a Provisional Government composed of Indians, with temporary safeguards that will ensure the success of the experiment of self-government. India doubts if the Labour Government of its own accord will display the requisite courage and honesty. She has ceased regarding freedom as a gift to be begged for. She has at long last recognised it as a right to be fought for and won.

A CALL TO PARSIS.

—:o:—

We have reproduced elsewhere Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's article to the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Special Number. That article is indeed a clarion call to the Parsis to shake off their present political apathy, to note with eyes wide open how the whole world, including India, is swiftly marching to a glorious new era and to keep abreast of that march by displaying once again the spirit of daring, enterprise and adaptivity which has made them famous in the past. How long, he asks them, will they cling to that insipid timorous policy of "sit tight" or "safety-first"? He exhorts them rather to acquit themselves as the pioneers of a new world even as they were in the old. We cordially commend the appeal not only to Parsis but to all Indians in the hope that it will evoke a rousing response in their hearts. It is most anomalous that the co-religionist of patriots like Dadabhoy Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, who founded or nurtured the Indian National Congress, should now be so sadly behind other communities in their loyalty to that institution, when it is on the very eve of fulfilling the purpose for which it was founded. Surely, the Parsis are not frightened by the risks of the glorious fight for freedom in which the whole nation will soon engage? What keeps them from finding their proper place in the vanguard of the nation is the narrow conservative, semi-communal spirit bred by weak leadership in the community. That is why a vast majority of Parsi voters supported a Moderate candidate at the last Assembly by-election despite the earnest appeal of the Congress to boycott the election altogether. It is idle for the Bombay Liberals to contend that Sir Cowasji Jehangir's good luck is a victory for Liberals. Sir Cowasji himself does not make that boast. He only infers that "a very large majority of Parsis is for Dominion Status." We trust that at least Parsee youths, with their untainted idealism, will repudiate that uncomplimentary suggestion—and will not lag behind other communities in the country's fight for complete freedom. The Hindu community in Bombay in particular has set an example in discipline which will long be remembered. Out of 12,000 voters hardly 2,000 participated in the election, and the vast majority loyally carried out the Congress mandate. Mr. Jamnadas looks for ward to changing the 1,693 votes he secured to four times the number at the next general election. He is reckoning without his host. He will have a ruder awakening than he has had if he persists in flouting the call of the Congress. We would much like to see him taking his due share in the Congress fight rather than fighting against the Congress.

INCITING TO CIVIL WAR.

—:o:—

For some days past the "Times of India" has been publishing from its "Special Correspondent" at Peshawar despatches regarding affairs in Afghanistan which can only be described as mischievous in the extreme. Last week that veracious correspondent regaled the readers of that journal with news of a growing revolt among the Shinwaris and the impending separation of the Eastern Province from Afghanistan. The basis for all this imaginative forebodings was an attack on an Afghan post by some Shinwari dacoits which was immediately put down with the help of Shinwari leaders themselves. In his despatch published in the "Times of India" of Saturday, however, the correspondent has surpassed himself. He sees red everywhere and we cannot imagine a more reprehensible essay in instigating a civil war in a friendly neighbouring country. Beginning with a speculation about Amanullah's return, the correspondent seeks to draw a picture of the alleged weakness of Nadir Shah's position. He writes: "Tribes who would rather risk death in hand to hand fighting for the sake of plunder than work for honest gain have felt the rub of the collar of the Central Government and to-day there is simmering discontent which, if not eradicated, may easily break into flame."

Having made this foolish and sweeping generalisation the correspondent proceeds to declare that the Shinwaris have been holding innumerable 'jirgahs' at which "Afghan propagandists have urged the immediate formation of tribal lashkars so that as soon as the weather breaks an advance may be made on Kabui in the hope of evicting one whose aim is to establish law and order, subjects unacceptable to the average fighting Afghanistan." Again, what could be more reprehensible than the following incoherent essay in prophecy? "Nadir Shah's present position may be strong, but his throne is certainly less secure to-day than it was three months ago. It remains to be seen whether his position will improve or whether someone may arise and reopen hostilities. The Shinwari revolt was easily suppressed. If there is a second rising it will be more efficiently organized and it may happen that before long some other leader may appear and attempt to do that which Nadir Khan and his brothers accomplished. It may be that Afghanistan's summer will be peaceful. It is not altogether improbable, however, that spring may be heralded in by a war cloud which may dispel itself or may gain in density until there is a burst as violent as, or, perhaps, more violent than, the last. Afghanistan is a land of constant surprise. To-day's comparative peace may well be the proverbial lull before the storm." Evidently the wish is father to the thought so far this correspondent of the "Times of India" is concerned. We would treat the ravings of this correspondent with the contempt they deserve, but for the dangerous repercussions which their dissemination may have on the situation in Afghanistan. We ask the Government of India whether they consider that irresponsible and mendacious writings such as this conduce to the maintenance of friendly relations between Afghanistan and India.

TAXATION & SALARIES.

—:o:—

The Bombay Legislative Council has lived upto its reputation as the most supine and subservient legislative body in the country by passing at one sitting the Court Fees Bill and the Stamp Bill and thus continuing an iniquitous burden on the tax-payer. We describe the burden as iniquitous because so long as there is room for retrenchment and economy in expenditure a single pie of additional taxation is unjust and iniquitous. Some members of the Council raised their voice of protest, but theirs was a cry in the wilderness. Mr. Pradhan declared that Government were making every endeavour to meet the wishes of the Council with regard to retrenchment and yet they set their face against retrenchment. According to the figures supplied by the Officiating Finance Secretary in his budget statement the Presidency spends Rs. 41 lakhs every year on salaries to Government servants drawing between Rs. 500 and Rs. 999 per month and Rs. 72 lakhs on Government servants drawing Rs. 1,000 and over. Is it seriously maintained that an all-round reduction of 10 per cent on the salaries of all these officers would not be just, considering the capacity of the tax-payer and the burden he has to bear? Is there any other country in the world where an official in the position of the Governor gets such an extravagantly high salary as Rs. 10,000 a month? Can this poor country, the Government of which says it cannot find money enough to give every child the education to which he is entitled, afford to pay Executive Councillors, Ministers, Commissioners, Collectors and other high officials the princely salaries, not to speak of additional allowances in many cases, which they draw every month? With what moral authority can officials justify additional taxation so long as they refuse to accept cuts in their own salaries?

HALTING REFORM.

—:o:—

In a joint statement regarding Government's communique on the revision of jail rules Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah point out that some of their suggestions have not been accepted by Government. A few of the unaccepted suggestions are that "a Court's decision classifying a prisoner should not be subject to confirmation or review by Government except when a prisoner insists upon being put in a higher class and that literate prisoners should be provided with newspapers approved by the jail authorities at the cost of the prisoner." These are reasonable, moderate suggestions, which local Governments will do well to accept when they actually revise their jail manuals. But we are surprised to find that neither Pandit Malaviya nor Mr. Jinnah objects to a classification which not only does not recognise political prisoners as such but by stressing status and superior mode of life more than the nature of offence prevents poor but honourable political prisoners from getting any of the concessions for special class prisoners. It is up to nationalist leaders to publish detailed criticism of Government's communique and make specific constructive demands before the local Governments revise their jail rules.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS

DAMOCLES' SWORD OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

(By POLITICUS.)
II*

Reflections on our last sterling loan cannot but ingeminate further heart-searchings on the entire nature and volume of our Public Debt. Thre is a variety of ways in which the aggregate of India's public debt can be, and is viewed. You may consider the nationality of the creditor, or the issue-place of the debt; and, according to that, classify the total debt between Rupee Debt mostly held in India, and probably by Indians; and Sterling Debt, issued in Britain, and held largely by Britishers in Britain. The distinction is not a mere matter of domicile of the creditor. The English, or Sterling Debt, is a contractual obligation that has hitherto been held to limit effectually the sovereignty of the Government of India, such as it is, so far as to exempt the interest payments on these debts from any taxation of income by the Government of India. Not only that non-nationals of our country are principally concerned in this debt, and consequently hold on our Government the Damocles' sword of foreign intervention in the event of any—the justest—abrogation of these entrenched vested rights being thought of in this country. They create, by mere imitation, and the logic of the transfer of claims by purchase in the open market of such bonds or debts by Indians, a corresponding class of vested interests in this country of its own nationals that cannot be too strongly deplored. In the present plight of India's political constitution, the existence of such specially privileged interests is specially ominous; and no really sympathetic Indian Government could dream of adding to these.

HEADS I WIN, TAILS YOU LOSE.

The distinction between the Sterling and the Rupee Debt is further significant, because of the differences in the currency in which the debt and its annual burden have to be met. The interest on these Sterling Loans, and the other "Home Charges" of the Government of India, are, between them, responsible for the whole of that trouble, loss and injury, which we associate with the currency problem of this country. The foreign creditor, entrenched already in a specially privileged position, and backed by the overriding might of the Secretary of State, has always been in a position to demand his pound of flesh, more harshly than any Shylock of the poet's fancy. For when the rupee declines in value, as compared with the pound sterling, he naturally demands that his interest be paid to him in the terms of the contract, i.e., in sterling, which would thus indemnify him against any loss in the purchasing power that may have resulted from the depreciation of the rupee currency. And when the rupee is artificially appreciated, as in recent times, he nevertheless can sleep in peace; since the manipulation of currency by his bondsmen in the Government of India will assure him of such an integrity of the purchasing power of the pound sterling that he will incur no loss. When the pound is really depreciated, as after 1918, they, the Government of India, see to it that no proposals are adopted for the repayment, bodily, of the corpus of the debt in England; even though India may have about that time large adventitious surplus to her credit for such redemption And when the pound appreciates, we consider it excellant opportunity to borrow still further, to take advantage of the appreciation in the purchasing power of the sterling(?). For, have we not always an insatiate borrowing programm on the eternal excuse of our so called productive works whose productivity can only go on if you go on feeding them with fresh morsels of capital borrowed in Britain?

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.

Another basis of classification, that in some respects runs crosswise over the first, divides all our debt into productive, and unproductive. Precisely what constitutes productivity is not strictly—much less statutorily, defined. To make up for the lack of precise definition, they have introduced a volume of presumption, that classes all new debt as well as old as productive, which is supposed to be incurred for a particular class of outlay. The exact purpose for which a given loan is eventually spent is not so much thought of, as the aggregate of the whole class of such projects. For example, the entire class of Railways,—excluding what are called "strategic lines",—is now assumed to be a productive asset. And so, any loan, which is supposed to be incurred for the general excuse of railway expenditure, will be regarded as productive, even though the particular line for the construction, extension, or expansion of which the specific loan is incurred may be wholly unproductive, or unproductive for a long number of years. Even thus, the term "productive" is used, not in the sense of adding new material wealth to the sum total of our annual national dividend; but to the merely financial aspect of obtaining an income, which would be in excess of all the working expenses of that whole class of assets. Considered in the strict sense of productivity, i.e., as adding periodically to the material wealth of the community, the Railways certainly cannot be regarded as truly productive; for no amount of railway mileage, stations, sheds, can make two blades of grass grow where formerly there was only one. The Government of India themselves have, in their list of assets against their liabilities, items, which do fulfill this criterion, viz., their larger irrigation works, expressly constructed for adding to the area of cultivation in the land, and so to the sum total of the annual national wealth. But they confound the truly economic with the merely financial, or at most commercial, aspect of the term "productivity" as applied to an enterprise. In the latter sense their Railways may be considered to be "productive", after fifty years of serving as a white elephant. In the former sense, they never have been, and never can be productive. A strict, impartial review of the history of Railway finance in this country, will reveal the astounding fact that not one of the lines, which are now regraded as earning assets, was originally constructed as an exclusively economic venture. Motives of strategy have entered into the building of every railway mile in India, and not only in regard to those frontier lines, which are even to-day unable to make both ends meet. Further, no line has ever been able to meet all its expenditure, as well as the interest charge, for a long term of years after it had been opened for traffic. Under the circumstances, to call this vast enterprise "productive" is a fiction of accountancy, which is only tolerated because of the destitution of our governing authorities in matters of economic exactitude. The best example, apart from the railway, is found in the so-called "developmental" debt of the provinces, which has left such a heavy legacy to the Presidency of Bombay, and which elsewhere also shows very little direct productivity of new wealth, or even superior amenities, which might serve as an excuse for such debts.

PROVINCIAL V. CENTRAL DEBT.

This last offers yet another basis for classification of debts. They sometimes divide the total debt according to the authorities which are primarily responsible for each particular item of debt. In theory, all public debt is the debt incurred by the Government of India on the aggregate security of the revenue resources of the entire country. In practice, however, and particularly since the "reforms" of 1920, Provinces have been allowed to borrow on their own credit, or offer their own credit to the Government of India for such borrowings as they desire to incur through the Government of India. The latter is not constitutionally authorised to demand that no provincial borrowing shall take place, except for a strictly and clearly defined productive purpose, as the Federal Government have actually done in the German Federation with respect to the borrowings by the constituent states in the Federation. They are, therefore, not in a position to scrutinise too strictly the provincial excuses for borrowing, quite apart from the argument "Tu Quoque". And then there are Municipalities, Port Trusts, Improvement Trusts,—all semi-governmental bodies engaged in rendering services rather than in producing new wealth, and depending on taxation of some sort to maintain their credit, rather than on a surplus of their creation, which might enable them to liquidate their obligations easily. This last distinction, based on the authority borrowing, is of significance, only in so far as it adds

(Continued on page 8.)

The first article appeared on 17th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Arrogant.

Lord Hailsham, ex-Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, who has made a two month's tour of India, was at first reluctant to give a press interview but was roused into giving one by the question whether he had seen Mahatma Gandhi. "Certainly not," was his lordly reply, "I have deliberately abstained from attempting to see any of those persons who have proclaimed that Independence and not Dominion Status is their goal." "A gentle riddance," many Congressmen would say to themselves, though perhaps not good Gandhiji, whose goodwill towards all is often treated like pearls misplaced. Lord Hailsham's "deliberate refusal" to see Mahatmaji fairly typifies the British attitude towards Indians. And British arrogance is one reason why millions have lost faith in Dominion Status.

A Legitimate Goal.

The result is noted by a few observant Britishers in India. Sir Darcy Lindsay, Leader of the European group in the Assembly, addressing the Punjab Branch of the European Asssociation, advised his European friends "to get inside the mind of Indian friends so as to be able to know where the shoe pinches." He also exhorted them to endeavour "to row in one boat of progress and break down the barriers which had been set up by both sides" Indians are not likely to set up barriers against their own progress, and they are fast breaking down every barrier by whomsoever set up. Sir Darcy heartily approves of Indians vigorously pushing forward to a "legitimate goal", provided the "legitimate" interests of Europeans are not jeopardised. The whole world has always recognised that independnence, with which international alliances are perfectly compatible, is a thoroughly ligitimate goal, and independent India in her own interests will do everything possible to safeguard the ligitimate interests of all the minorities in India.

A Welcome Enterprise.

At a time when the country is demanding the reservation of coastal shipping for the Indians themselves, the announcement with regard to the floating of a new Indian Shipping Company under the name of Al-Haramain Steamers Limited, Bombay, is welcome. The authorised capital of this new Muslim concern is Rs. 75,00,000 while the subscribed capital will, for the present, be Rs. 50,00,000, divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 per share. The chief purpose for which this Company has come into being, is to run steamers between India and the Hejaz during the Haj season and also between Bombay and Basra for the benefit of the Muslim pilgrims to such sacred places of Islam as are situated in Iraq, Persia and other places, and also to provide cheaper fares for them than is at present the case. The coastal shipping is also included within its purview and the Company's steamers will regularly run between Bombay and Calcutta. What is still more gratifying is that the capital will be mostly Indian. The Company is being started with such persons as its Directors as have enough experience in the shipping line. The well-known Arab merchant, Shaikh Ibrahim Abdur Rahman Al-Fazal, is its Managing Director with Mr. H. N. Ahmad as its chief organiser. We welcome this enterprise and hope in view of its purpose and the ideal of service with which it has been floated the Company will prove a valuable asset to India as a whole.

A Thought For The Day.

"It is true that there might be for a time some confusion if the third party—the foreigner—were not in evidence. But there would also be infinitely more inner urge towards self-recovery and improvement. For initiative comes along with responsibility, not through dictation. The hand of the foreigner after all, in the long run, is a dead hand. It cannot bring life."

C. F ANDREWS.

Not Worth It.

Man rushing into a drug store:—"Give me something for my head, quick."

Clerk: "I wouldn't take it as a gift."

WORLD OF SPORT

COURSE AND TRAINING NEWS.

The Latest Gallops.

(BY "PILOT".)

KILDERKIN (Ashwood) had the advantage over MULLIGTAWAY (Marrable) in a four furlongs' dash.

* * * *

In a rousing nine furlongs' spin BALDERSTON easily held RANDORA'S BOX (Stokes) and GLEN (Stephens).

* * * *

AMSEL (Harding) galloped an easy mile. Quite fit and well.

* * * *

Higgins sent out THE SLOAT (Riding Boy) LAZY MARTIN (Morris) and SUNNYVILLE (Sibbritt) for a dash over the six, the last named doing best. Watch him.

* * * *

SCOTTISH FLAG (Morris) beat SINHAGAD (Riding Boy) over a six furlongs run at three-quarter pace.

* * * *

BURGOS (Meherji) showed plenty of speed for six furlongs. Improved considerably.

* * * *

In a good pace ten furlongs burst FORDNEY (Brace) outstripped ROMANESCO (Hoyt) watch the former.

* * * *

QUICK TOY (Barnett) proved far too speedy for WISHPOOL (Riding Boy) over five furlongs.

* * * *

CHARMAINE (Sibbritt) had FRIAR MELODY'S PRIDE (Behsman) and FLY BLUE (Stokes) for company in a dash over the "six" the first two are in nice trim.

* * * *

STARTER (Riding Boy) FIONNULLA (Stephens) and THRIFTY JEAN (Reynolds) were sent out in a fast six furlong gallop. THRIFTY JEAN was best and should be watched.

* * * *

ABLOMA (Riding Boy) and SHANAWAZ (Morris) did 3/4 pace work over six furlongs. Both are well.

* * * *

Burn galloped NANNY in a fast five, when the mare moved well.

MANTILLA (Sibbritt) went better than WINKFORD (Riding Boy) in a six furlong burst.

* * * *

ORDAILE (Clarke) was fair when he galloped four furlongs by himself.

* * * *

HARVARD (Riding Boy) was subjected to a fast five furlong gallop. He moved well.

* * * *

ASLAN BEG (Behsman) proved superior to MAJID BEG (Howell) when they were sprinted over the six furlong course.

* * * *

STREPHON (Whiteside) just beat MARIKA (Marrable) when pair spurted four furlongs on the race track.

* * * *

TAJ BIBI (Riding Boy) was quite impressive when sent over six furlongs.

* * * *

SHAHANA (Morris) and TANAJI (Herbert) showed that they are in good condition when they galloped six furlongs.

* * * *

ARCADIA (Riding Boy) and YAFAR (Howell) galloped ten in fine style.

* * * *

COLOMBO (Black) was extended over six furlongs.

* * * *

ARAB LAD (Riding Boy) was not impressive over a mile. He is not ready yet.

BLACK TIGER (Sibbritt) went ten furlongs in good style.

* * * *

Royal ACE (Reynolds) galloped an easy ten furlongs.

* * * *

MUYASSAR (Stokes) and VALENTINO (Diab) were sent out over ten furlongs. They are well.

* * * *

YONA (Riding Boy) outpaced a stable companion in a ten furlongs gallop.

* * * *

AL BASIL (Meherji) and TAHAMTAN (Howell) were sent out together in a ten furlong gallop. AL BASIL was better.

* * * *

MUJAMA'A (Clarke) was accompanied by RARITY (Riding Boy) in a brisk gallop over nine furlongs. Both went well.

* * * *

BLUE FUNNEL (Hoyt) was quite fair when sent over a mile.

* * * *

CINO (Riding Boy) had METROPOLIS (McQuade) beaten when the pair contested ten furlongs.

* * * *

BENARES (Riding Boy) was better than NADIM (Herbert) over a fast six furlongs gallop.

* * * *

MASHAL (Khalil) and TAKREET (Riding Boy) galloped six furlongs. TAKREET was better.

* * * *

SIALKOT (Riding Boy) galloped ten furlongs. Fair.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

—:o:—

Andrews Wins Great Match.

SPECTATORS THRILLED BY GREAT DUAL WITH GHORPADE.

Before an excellent gallery the Semi-finals of the Western India Tennis Tournament was played on Saturday. Andrews qualified for the final defeating Ghorpade after a stern struggle in two straight sets. Andrews started shakily, being debited with several double faults. Serving confidently Ghorpade attacked with success and each party scored a game, and the score stood at 3-3. Then Andrews took three successive games and the set at 6-3. Although Ghorpade had far more running to do than Andrews, he was returning the ball into play consistently, and brought off several well-placed drives down the side lines. Hitting harder, Ghorpade quickly went to 4-2 in the second set, and was actually 5-3, with victory in sight. The gritty New Zealander was however not to be denied, and won four games, running to take the set at 7-5. The spectators became very enthusiastic when Andrews stormed the net at this stage and put the issue beyond doubt. His complete control of his ground shots and rare determination enabled him to pull through. Both players fully deserved the applause which greeted then sterling encounter, one of the gest witnessed in Bombay for many years.

Raja Iyer and Wagle combined better than Limbdi and Raga Rao in the Men's Doubles, and won comfortably in two sets. Raja Iyer was the best of the four, his net play being very severe. Wagle was a steady partner, his driving proved very effective. Ranga Rao was at times bulliant in his cross court play, but Limbdi was erratic, and weakened the combination.

Miss Row's general all-round play and recoveries were admirable against Mrs. McDougall in the Semi-finals of the Ladies' Singles. She had little difficulty in qualifying for the Final, and her duel with Mrs. Covell should prove interesting

The following are the result:-

MEN'S SINGLES.

(Semi-Final.)

Andrews beat Ghorpade (6-3) (7-5).

MEN'S DOUBLES.

(Semi-Final.)

Raja Iyer and Wagle beat Ranga Rao and Limbdi (6-2), (6-1).

LADIES' SINGLES.

(Semi-Final.)

Miss Row beat Mrs. McDougall (6-2), (6-2).

MIXED DOUBLES.

(Third Round.)

Brough and Mrs. Davidson beat Naoroji and Mrs. Portlock (3-6) (6-4).

TOIDAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m.

COURT NO. 2.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

(Semi-Finals.)

Brooke-Edwards and Brough vs. Suvarna and Khandikar.

followed by

MEN'S SINGLES.

(Semi-Finals.

Ranga Rao vs. Kamruddin.

followed by

MIXED DOUBLES.

(Semi-Final.)

Brooke-Edwards and Mrs. MacDougall vs. Brough and Mrs. Davidson.

followed by

Andrews and Mrs. Covell vs. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson.

JALGAON APPROVER SHOT.

—:o:—

Fresh Version Of Incident.

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

The Daily "Vande Matram" publishes this morning its special correspondent's account of the Bhusaval Bomb Case shooting tragedy. It says when Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz and Jaigopal, approver, and Nanakchand Sub-Inspector were entering the Session Judge's Court at Jalgaon somebody fired four shots at them and Nanakchand and Jaigopal received injuries, the latter in the shoulder. No arrest has been made.—A. P.

Air Mail.

KARACHI, Feb. 23.

The air mail from London arrived at Karachi at one p.m. to-day. —A. P.

MENACE TO GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM.

(Continued From Page 1).

provided for more looms being looked after by weavers and more frames by spinners, that led to the strikes of 1928 and 1929, although the ostensible cause in the latter strike was not standardisation. The attitude of the Mill-owners, therefore, was that the Noyce Committee's recommendations should be taken as a whole and that if they were required to reorganise their methods of business they should also be able to reorganise their system of labour organisation and payment. Their failure to effect simultaneous standardisation and to adjust wages have made it clear to the millowners that they must seek other ways of reducing costs and improving their buying and selling organisation. And as indicated above, they are undoubtedly making efforts to improve the situation.

NUMBER AND STRENGTH OF UNIONS.

On January 1st, 1930, there were 33 registered unions in the City, claiming a total membership of 144,230 in addition to 16 unregistered unions comprising 14,214 members. Of these unions, only five (all registered) exist in the Textile industry with a total membership of 58,246. One of these is the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which claims a membership of 54,000; but as will be explained below, this figure cannot be accepted as even approximating to the facts as they exist to-day. Of the remaining 4 unions, the largest is the Bombay Textile Labour Union with a membership of only 2,484.

Next in order of numbers come the railways, including the railway workshops, but with these the Government of Bombay, so far as disputes rendering the use of the Trade Disputes Act necessary are concerned, have no direct concern because under the Trade Disputes Act the Government of India and the Railway Board are the authorities who appoint Boards of Conciliation or Courts of Enquiry in matters arising out of railways.

Next come seamen, but there has been no dispute in this industry for some years and here again the Government of India, through the Shipping Master, are in closer touch with the industry than the local Government.

The engineering trade, apart from the railway workshops, is not orgnised: while another large industry—that connected with the oil companies—also has no effective trade unions, although there is one trade union registered.

PUBLIC OPINION AND GOVERNMENT.

The calling of a general strike in April 1929 with the prospect of a long stoppage of work supervening upon the disastrous strike of the previous year greatly perturbed public opinion. The abstention of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, threw into relief the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union more particularly as several of the leaders of that Union had been arrested in connection with the Meerut case, while the public felt that the communal riots in the early part of the year had been fomented by the activities of these same leaders in stirring up animosity against the Pathans who helped to break the oil workers' strike There was, too, a feeling that the object of the leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union in calling the strike in April 1929 was not to fight the cause of the workers and of trade unionism but was in support of communist doctrines. Opinion on this point was definitely expressed in June, when His Excellency the Governor convened a conference of public and semi-public bodies to discuss the best method of dealing with the general strike. There was a strong opinion that action should be taken against the Girni Kamgar Union if sufficient evidence of its unlawful activities was forthcoming to justify that step.

GOVERNMENT AND THE SITUATION.

The position of Government as the fourth of the interested parties is simple. On the one hand it is anxious to do all that it can to assist the mill industry in Bombay, because it recognises the enormous importance of this industry to its capital city and indirectly to all India. In the second place, it desires to maintain industrial peace and it believes that such industrial peace can only be obtained if the mill operatives in Bombay are reasonably contented. Such contentment involves, not only sympathy on the part of the millowners, translated into practice by the payment of the highest wages that the industry can afford consistent with labour efficiency and by the provision of welfare activities and decent housing, but at the same time the exclusion of those external forces which seek to use labour for the propagation of subversive doctrines.

It is unfortunate that certain individuals are fastening upon the workers deluding them with promises incapable of fulfilment and endeavouring to use the cloak of trade unionism as a mask for revolution. Such exploitation is disastrous to the working classes themselves and the Government desire to do everything possible to check it. The object of Government is in no sense to crush labour or to stifle the growth of any genuine trade union movement but rather to assist labour to organise itself generally for its own protection and for the purpose of enabling the employers to proceed with the consideration of the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board and of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee.

ATTITUDE OF THE WORKERS.

Having briefly indicated the general situation and the individual factors in the labour position, it is desirable to look at the problem as a whole and endeavour to visualise practical solutions, especially those which affect the workers. There is in Bombay a solid mass of some 140,000 mill operatives. In 1919 and in 1924 the mill operatives came out on strike in a body. But they did not come out in pursuance of a call to action raised by a properly constituted trade union of which they were members. A widespread grievance gave them temporary unity but they owed no allegiance to any trade union and they had no organisation or funds behind them.

The Girni Kamgar Union was the first union to undertake intensive propaganda and to organise a large body of workers into a trade union, with a regular organisation, collection of subscriptions and accumulation of funds. The other trade unions had only a limited membership, although their organisation was on sound enough lines and they were controlled by well known social workers. The strike of 1929, so far as the great body of workers was concerned, was mainly economic and not communistic. The men came out, not because their leaders preached red flag doctrines, the taking over of the mills by the workers and so on, but because they feared reduction in wages and loss of employment; and once having come out, the violent attitude of a comparatively few Girni Kamgar Union members prevented many of them from returning until they felt reasonably secure against intimidation Their leaders were, however, under no delusions as to the objects of the strike. Most of them were new to the labour movement in the textile industry and their object in entering it was to cause trouble to the capitalist class. So far from doing anything to bring about an improvement in the industrial situation and to save the men from the consequences of their own folly, they did everything in their power to hamper negotiations and to make a settlement impossible.

NO CLOSE TOUCH.

Making every allowance for these factors, it can be said that Ahmedabad offers an interesting and encouraging example of what can be done in the way of organising labour. In Bombay there is no equivalent to Mr. Gandhi, nor is there the same close personal touch between the workers and the employers that one finds in Ahmedabad, where the average millowner spends the greater part of his time in his mill. As has been pointed out, the trade unions in the textile trade in Bombay are virtually non-existent and recognising this the millowners are endeavouring to get in touch with their men direct.

The management of the mills have been advised to make it clear to the workpeople that they are always ready and willing to consider sympathetically any complaints or suggestions that the workers may bring forward personally and the men have been told that whenever they feel they have cause for complaint they should speak about it to the head of their department at any time during the day and if the latter is unable to deal with a complaint the workmen should approach the manager personally when he comes into the department, the object being that no complaint should remain uninvestigated.

POSSIBLE REMEDIES.

The suggestion has also been made that because the trade union leaders are, for the most part, ignorant of the technicalities of the trade from which the members of the union are drawn, the Trade Union Congress or the General Federation of Trade Unions in England should be asked to send out a man knowing the technicalities of the textile trade, who would be paid either by Government or by the industry and would not only represent the millhands in negotiations with individual employers or the Mill-owners' Association, but should also be a sort of permanent labour representative to sit on Boards of Conciliation or Courts of Enquiry, or preferably, Boards of Arbitration. In Bombay City, where the leading trade unionists are connected with a number of unions, the suggested technical adviser to labour would obviously be partial because it is inevitable that in some stage of the dispute—probably at all stages—leading up to the Court or Board, he shall have represented labour in the negotiations with the employers. Concurrently it might be possible for the General Federation of Trade Unions in conjunction with organised labour in India to arrange for one or two workers of the right type to study the organisation of trade unions in England.

Another suggestion which would depend upon the Government of India is that the Trade Unions Act should be amended so as to vest the Registrar with greater powers of supervision and intervention. The present Act which is based on the British model assumes that the trade unions will observe their rules and pursue the objects for which they are formed. Such an assumption is not justified in India, where the labouring population is ignorant and disorganised and easily falls a prey to unscrupulous and designing agitators who often seek objects which, if correctly understood, the members of their unions would not approve. At the present stage, the labourers need, above all things, impartial advice and guidance. It is possible that if the Registrar were vested with powers of inspection and possibly of audit, such a measure would assist trade unions—as it has already assisted co-operative societies—in getting on to sounder lines.

Another amendment of the Act which appears desirable is the extension of the powers of cancellation. It is unsatisfactory that a union which wilfully infringes its own by-laws and which seeks objects other than those for which it was registered cannot be cancelled but continue to enjoy immunities which it ought not to possess.

It is also for consideration whether the Registrar should not be vested with power to ascertain the correct membership of a union.

STIFLING GROWTH.

It should again be emphasised that in making these suggestions, Government does not desire to stifle the growth of any genuine trade union movement but does desire to see that that movement proceeds on line which will really benefit the workers and not merely those persons who constitute themselves the leaders of the workers. Government would indeed welcome and would do its best to foster the growth of strong trade unions in Bombay which would genuinely set to work to solve the economic problems of the workers not forgetting the economic problems of the industry and will use the machinery of the Trade Disputes Act on any major occasion for the information and guidance of the public. Failing such trade unions, the action of the millowners in endeavouring to provide machinery for hearing the grievances of their workers is to be welcomed as at least one step towards securing industrial peace. Clearly much still remains to be done. More welfare work is an obvious line of approach; while, if the haphazard system of recruitment and the opportunity it affords for exploiting the workmen is replaced by some form of Employment Bureau or other system of regulation, improved harmony is likely to result.

It is not the primary object of this Note to deal with the economic difficulties of the textile industry in Bombay or to consider whether or not the admitted depression in the industry can be met only by the imposition of a tariff. Admittedly, the disputes with labour have accentuated the difficulties and in order to escape from this trouble some owners are considering the possibility of moving to the mofussil, where labour is less likely to be affected by mass psychology. It is certainly a remarkable circumstance that neither in the general strike of 1928 nor in the strike of 1929, did the two mills at Colaba in the South of the Island come out on strike. They continued to work without any interruption for no other reason that can be ascertained than that they were undisturbed by propagandists from the North of the Island or by the general feeling of unrest which permeated that area. It is not necessary to elaborate by arguments how serious it would be for the capital city of the Presidency, if any substantial section of its principal industry were to move elsewhere.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

To sum up, the position is that the Textile Industry in Bombay City is suffering from severe depression, partly due to the impossibility of selling the cloth it prpoduces at remunerative rates and partly owing to unsettled labour conditions. The Millowners are now making strong efforts to set their own house in order and remedy the defects which the Noyce Committee pointed out. They are also endeavouring to improve their relations with their labour. If the millowners clearly demonstrate their definite steps towards and good faith in establishing a sound position it would seem very desirable that the industry should receive assistance during the transitional period. The Government of Bombay has taken up with the Government of India the question of amending the Trade Unions Act and the Trade Disputes Act and is also considering whether it would be of assistance to the industry if it set up a department on the lines of the Industrial Relations Department in the United Kingdom.

PROTECTION RECOMMENDED.

With regard to the question of a tariff, it seems to the Government of Bombay, that provided effect is given to the considerations mentioned, a case has been made out for protection against foreign competition. The present depression in the Bombay textile industry is economic rather than political and labour disputes are largely the result of the depression, not its primary cause. At the same time, the reorganisation of the industry and the promotion of a more healthy atmosphere within it are the preliminaries essential to economic recovery. And it is agreed that these must be the conditions upon the satisfaction of which must depend the imposition of any protective tariff. Such a tariff must be carefully devised not to bolster up indefinitely uneconomic mills but simply to give the industry breathing space in which it may effect its reorganisation, and after a suitable period the tariff should be withdrawn if necessary.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S BLUFF.

THREAT TO POLITICAL WORKERS.

Mere Post-prandial Oration.

LAHORE, Feb. 23.

Speaking at the European Association Dinner on Saturday night, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab said that he need not dwell at length on the recent events in Lahore, namely the Congress session and the Independence day He said "Knowing Punjab as I do—Punjab full of loyalty and commonsense, Punjab which has made notable sacrifices for the Empire and attained greater progress within the Empire and under the imperial aegis than any other part of India, Punjab confident from its experience of working of the present reforms in its power of realisation of future self-expression and contentment on the lines of constitutional development within the Empire, Punjab in whose great destiny in India within the Empire I have implicit trust—I should gravely err if I attached too much importance to these ebullitions as far as this province is concerned.

THE FACE VALUE.

I know also the face value which all reasonable opinion in Punjab attaches to them. But again I should equally err if I and my Government neglected to take steps to safeguard the province against morasses dangerous to its peace, progress and prosperity to which will-o'-the-wisps of Independence propagandist seek to lure the ignorant, unwary, credulous, misguided and immature.

LAW AND ORDER.

The Viceroy has indicated clearly and forcibly the steps which the Government of India propose to take to deal with campaign for subversion of the established government in India and maintain law and order peace in the country and the Punjab Government is determined that Punjab shall not be forced to run these risks (like Chauri Chaura) again and those who seek to entangle the province in them and break law shall be dealt with under the law.

Finally the Governor alluded to the importance of unanimity of all attending the Round Table Conference. "Between now and then (opening of the Round Table Conference) the main task in India seems to be now best to work out a solution of the problems of India and its future good in spirit of mutual understanding, sacrifice and restraint among many interests involved in this country".—A. P.

BOMB INJURES 12 STUDENTS.

KHALSA COLLEGE OUTRAGE.

Was It Meant For Principal?

AMRITSAR, Feb. 23.

A bomb was thrown at Khalsa College at late hour last night as a result of which Partap Singh, a fourth year student, was injured together eleven other students. Details elicited from various sources show that there was a students' meeting on the eastern side of the Patiala block.

Partap Singh was presiding over the meeting. Sardar Bahadur Bishen Singh, Principal, was present. While music was going on at about 10 p.m. electric lights were switched off. The Principal moved from his chair to see what was wrong.

AN EXPLOSION.

Suddenly there was an explosion and cries were heard from wounded boys. In the panic that ensued students fled in different directions. Lights were then restored and the Principal informed the police and members of the Governing Council.

Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundersingh Majithia, Dr. Sohan Singh and many others arrived on the spot in a few minutes whole started investigation.

CONDITION SERIOUS.

Partap Singh whose leg was badly wounded was removed to civil hospital by Sir Sundersingh Majithia himself. Col. Sodhi performed operation amputating the leg. The other injured students were attended to by Dr. Sohansingh. Partapsingh is lying in a precarious condition.

Malik Suleiman Khan, Magistrate, is now recording his statement. He is not expected to survive.

Police is guarding the spot and has picked up pieces of iron and glass that seem to have been blown off even up to the roof. No clue has yet been found of the suspects. The principal escaped without injuries. It is stated that the bomb was intended for the Principal.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO LAHORE ACCUSED.

—:o:—

Malaviya-Jinnah On Jail Rules.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Pandit Malaviya, the Leader of the Nationalist Party, and Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the Independent Party, in a joint statement to the Associated Press, regarding the Government communique on the revision of jail rules mention certain points which they pressed at the Conference with Sir James Crerar.

Dealing with the treatment of "A" class prisoners, they regret that Government has not accepted the suggestion properly to define the term "serious offence." They are glad that the Government practically accepted their suggestion that the intention and object of prisoners who were in possession of firearms or dangerous weauons must be the criterion in determining their treatment.

They regret that the Government has not accepted their suggestion that the decision of the Court classifying a prisoner for treatment should not be subject to confirmation or review by the Local Government in each case, but that such confirmation or review should be confined only to those cases wherein the prisoner insists upon being put in a better class.

INTELLECTUAL STAGNATION.

They also point out that the Government has not accepted the suggestion that literate prisoners should be given daily newspapers approved by the jail authorities at the cost of the prisoner and state their opposition to the idea of the Local Government printing jail newspapers, which would not help to remove intellectual stagnation.

On the whole, however, they welcome the revised rules as marking a distinct advance on the present position and say that the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case have rendered a distinct service in drawing prominent attention to the treatment of prisoners, which has thus led to the present reform.—A.P.

LAHORE ACCUSED ILL.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Shivram Rajguru, Kanwalnath Tiwari and Shivvarma, accused in the Lahore alleged conspiracy case having been medically reported unfit to attend the court the case was adjourned till March 8.—A. P.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE AT UNA.

—:o:—

Several Persons Seriously Injured.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

Information has been received here that a Hindu-Muslim disturbance has broken out in Una in Junagadh State. Several Hindus, including women, injured and Hindu shops looted and burnt. Police Superintendent has gone from Junagadh with a police party.—A. P.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S SERVICES.

—:o:—

Maharajah's Appreciation.

After nine years service Sir Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University has been permitted to relinquish his office from to-morrow for reasons of health In a note of appreciation His Highness the Maharaja makes mention of Sir Brajendranath's great contribution in the shaping of constitutional reforms in Mysore six years ago.

Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore left for Delhi to-night.—A. P.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN ENGLAND.

—:o:—

Its Latest Developments.

RUGBY, Feb. 21.

Wireless Telephony is is developing with remarkable rapidity. London is fast becoming the switch board of the world. Australian experimental service which has been conducted by the Post Office from Rugby and Baldock wireless telephone stations to a spot near Sydney (Australia) has met with great success and an official announcement regarding the service will be made in the near future.

Yesterday a new service to the Vatican State via Rome was opened by the Post Office. Recently the Isle of Man was linked to the Mainland and it is expected a similar development will take place with regard to the Channel Islands. It is possible to telephone from Great Britain to ships at sea and within a short time a service will be in operation between any fixed telephone station and passengers on the main line express trains. Since single speech channel between this country and America was opened just over a year ago traffic has greatly increased. Now four speech channels ar in use. Even these are not sufficient for demand.

Stockbrokers and other business people have accepted trans-Atlantic telephone as necessary aid to business and use it for long calls daily, present traffic being somewhere around thousand calls daily. Work has been started on new trans-Atlantic cable which is to be available for telephony and it is expected to be complete by 1932. The British Post Office is leading Europe if not the world in telephony and is most anxious to fill the existing gaps. Linking up with other countries like Turkey depends to a great extent on the efficiency of the machinery and administration abroad.—B. O. W.

UNITED INTERCESSION SERVICE.

Rev. J. Z. Hodge of National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon, writes from Poona:—

"In connection with the Naval Disarmament Conference a united Intercession Service will be held in Westminster Abbey on the 1st of March at 4-30 p.m. Churches in India should, wherever possible, arrange similar services.

—:o:—

"ALLIES OF GOVERNMENT"

—:o:—

More Hint For Bombay Liberals

The "Leader" writes:—

The speech delivered by Sir Malcolm Hailey in opening the budget session of the United Provinces Legislative Council, while it avoided the use of words which can be described as provocative, conveyed a clear hint to those who might embark upon a programme of civil disobedience, that the Government would use 'every legal means to 'defeat such a campaign'. Its purpose was not merely to announce the policy of Government but also to enlist the support for it of the saner elements in case it became necessary for Government to act. He pointed out that there was 'far more than the 'prestige or position of the Government at stake' in the issue raised by the independence movement. 'Let us leave 'the Penal Code and police 'court for the burglar and 'the dacoit' said his Excellency. 'Let India take the 'matter in hand and show to the 'world that there is here public 'opinion which will not allow a 'small body of irresponsible men 'to preach contempt of law or 'seek subversion of order.' 'Saner 'India' has been doing what it can to discountenance and stem the tide of extremism, but the success of its attempt depends largely on the policy of Government. The Penal Code has not, as a matter of fact, been left to 'the burglar and the dacoit'. Such is the widespread unpopularity of Government that the 'small 'body of irresponsible men', however impractical and ill-timed their policy, has a larger support in the country than is imagined. And it will not be easy to rally the politically conscious India against them unless there is evidence that the Government is prepared to concede the demands of 'saner India' How this section of India was treated after the expulsion from office of Mr. Montagu and the collapse of the non-cooperation movement is still fresh in public memory. Many who strongly disapprove of the decision of the Lahore Congress, are not yet quite sure that their claim for Dominion Status and full responsible self-government, subject to certain temporary safeguards and reservations, is going to be recognized. Hence they find themselves in a very difficult position.

Mr Sen Gupta Returning To Calcutta

RANGOON, Feb. 22.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta left Rangoon this morning by S. S. "Aranola" for Calcutta. There was a large gathering at the Wharf to see him off.—Free Press.

DEPRESSED CLASS UPLIFT.

Nagar Parkar Ashram.

An Ashram for boys and girls of the Kolhi, Bhil and Menghwar castes is being opened at Nagar Parkar in the Thar and Parkar district in Sind. The Ashram is being established on behalf of the Dalit Shikhsha Mandal which was constituted last year as a result of Mr. V. Thakar's efforts. His tour in Parkar in the early part of that year convinced him that the large numbers of Kolhis, Bhils and Menghwars who live in that tract needed a centre of civilising influence and he conceived the idea of having Ashram opened for the proper education and training of the children of these backward classes. He put himself in touch with Mahatma Gandhi and some of the Sind workers.

GIVE VOVATIONAL TRAINING.

As a result the Dalit Shikhsha Mandal was formed of which the members are Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel, Sjt. Amritlal V. Thakkar, Doctor Choithram, P. Gidwani, etc. Sjt. Thakkar and Dr. Choithram were appointed secretaries and Mr. Jeramdas assistant secretary. A philanthropic citizen of Nagar Parkar, Seth Piragjimal has made a gift of a house for the Ashram and an additional plot is being purchased for extending the Ashram building.

The Ashram is to provide intellectual and vocational training for about thirty children of the above castes. Training staff has been engaged to take charge of the children who will be drawn from various villages of Nagar Parkar taluka. The opening ceremony of the Ashram will be performed by Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar on 26th February

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

(Continued from page 6)

one more complication against, and radical measures that might be thought necessary for the treatment of this debt.

FLOATING & UNFUNDED DEBT.

One more distinction,—or principle of classification of the public debt in India—and we shall go on to consider its volume and treatment. They speak of the temporary, floating debt, as against their permanent funded debt. The latter, as its very name implies, is an obligation for which some systematic provision has been adopted to meet its annual charge as well as its ultimate liquidation. The merits of that provision we need not consider here. The contrasted item of unfunded or floating debt, consists of all those obligations represented by the Post Office Saving Banks Deposits, Postal Cash Certificates, Treasury Bills, Ways and Means advances from the Imperial Bank, and "ad hoc genus omne", which is, of course, in addition to the main volume of the debt, and which exposes the public credit to a peculiar vulnerability, the full significance of which does not seem to have been grasped by our present Government quite as fully as they might have.

CROSS BREEDS.

The intelligent reader need not be told that often the actual addition to the volume of the aggregate debt is capable of being concealed or camouflaged, thanks to these cross breeds in the public debt. There are, inevitably, cross currents, which, to be recognised, must unavoidably add to the confusion of the subject, itself a mass of complications. For the sake of simplicity in analysis, as well as the clearness of apprehension of the main thesis, we leave out these cross-currents and needless confusions. Leaving them out, the main elements we have to consider, in this examination of the Ethics of Public Debt, are:—

(a) The Nature of the contract in each case.

(b) The parties to the contract, including their consent, benefit, consideration.

(c) The purpose of the debt, and the asset already available against it.

(d) The treatment of the debt in the past, and the side issues, like currency changes, bearing on the same;

(e) The analogy of treatment found in the experience of other countries.

These are the main considerations: incidental points will be noticed as they arise. Let us now consider the volume of the debt in its several classes.

(To Be Continued.)

Food And Vitamins Exhibition.

It is proposed with the consent of Lady Sykes and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, to extend by two days, the duration of the Food and Vitamins Exhibition that will be opened to-day (Monday) by Lady Sykes at the Servants of India Society. This exhibition will be of practical interest to all ladies and particularly to large boarding establishments, orphanages, beggars, colonies, asylums, hospitals etc., who wish to give nourishing food at minimum cost.

CENSORSHIP IN GOA

—:o:—

Copies Of Paper Destroyed.

NO CRITICISM OF ADMINISTRATION ALLOWED.

GOA, Feb. 21.

Strange conditions are prevailing in Goa in regard to the press. Press censorship, it may be remembered, was established in Goa early in 1929 by a private communication made by the Governor to the editors of newspapers who were asked to submit their manuscripts to the administrative and police authorities. No motive was ever given for establishing this censorship which legally does not exist in any Portuguese Colony. The censors suppressed with care indigenous papers, even translations of well-known articles by Mahatma Gandhi, and also forbade even mention to the name of the Indian National Congress, while Indian and Anglo-Indian papers which reproduced these same articles in English and Marathi were freely circulating in Goa.

AN ACT OF GRACE.

The new Governor General Signor Creveire Lopes, when he assumed office last August discontinued the censorship by a circular letter. This was done, the editors were made to understand, as an act of grace on the part of His Excellency and that whenever he thought fit, he would revive the censorship.

The "Pracasha," a leading journal criticised the Government's action severely. On November 26th, it was served with a notice by the Private Secretary to the Governor announcing that the censorship was re-established only for that paper. The reason given for this procedure was that the Government objected to two articles although it was pointed out that they had already been published in a well-known daily in Lisbon and reproduced by two other papers in Goa.

EDITOR REFUSES.

The Editor of "Pracasha" refused to submit to the censors which he characterised as illegal and the paper appeared under another name "Pradipa," under a new editor. This paper also received a communication to submit to censorship. The Editor inquired from the Government as to the law under which the censorship was imposed and not receiving any reply refused to send his manuscripts to the censors. The Government tried to prevent the circulation of the paper. Copies of the paper were seized in its office and at the post office. As such action is not sanctioned by law, the editor took the case to a law court which has not yet given its final decision. In the meantime, the paper was distributed by hand when the police raided the press of the paper and destroyed all composed matter.—Free Press.

LEPROSY AND HOW IT SPREADS.

—:o:—

In an article in the Indian Medical Gazette, Dr. Muir of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine deals with the much discussed question of the Infectiousness of Leprosy. He shows that up to the 17th century leprosy was counted a contagious disease and stringent rules were imposed for the isolation of those suffering from this disease. More recent study of leprosy has shown that it can be divided into three stages. In the First the disease, though easily recognisable by an expert, is not infectious, and readily yields to treatment.

SECOND STAGE.

The second stage is the infectious one and is often more difficult to recognise, the diagnosis often depending upon miscroscopic examination, though in the more avanced cases in this stage it is not difficult for any one to recognise it. In the third stage with which all are familiar there are deformities and ulcers of the hands and feet, though these patients are often no longer a danger to the community, the germs having died out of the body leaving only scar.

Leprosy is chiefly spread, not by street lepers, but by respectable citizens in their own houses who transmit the disease to their children and their neighbours. The recognition of these facts has led to dealing with leprosy in a new way. It is obvious that if leprosy is not infectious but is easily recovered from in its first stage, it is important to provide treatment centres for all patients in this stage. It is important also that doctors should be taught to recognise and treat the disease in this stage. Employees should not be dismissed from their employment when in this stage but should be obliged to place themselves under expert treatment in il they recover.

AVALANCHE IN ITALY.

—:o:—

Men And Cattle Overwhelmed

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Rome.—Thirteen persons have been killed, nine are missing and five injured in an avalanche in Bolognola district. Many cattle have been overwhelmed.—Reuter.

WONDERFUL RENAISSANCE OF INDIAN ART.

—:o:—

Viceroy Opens Delhi Exhibition.

RESULT OF NATIONAL CONCIOUSNESS.

DELHI, Feb. 20.

His Excellency the Viceroy opened the third Annual Fine Arts Exhibition at 3 p.m. to-day at the Flag Staff House before a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Members of the legislatures, city fathers, magistrates, leading merchants and lovers of fine arts were present in large numbers.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the opening of the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition on Thursday, the 20th inst:—

Sir John Thompson, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me very great pleasure to be able to be present here to-day and to open this this third Exhibition of the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition Society In 1928, I understand, there were only 217 exhibits and in 1929 there were 254. This year over 1,300 exhibits have been received from some 250 artists. This large increase is very encouraging not only to the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition Society, and all who are interested in Indian art, but also to those of us who are concerned with the questions of decorating the large Government buildings that are now nearing completion both in India and in England.

ART IS EXPRESSION OF CHARACTER.

The art of a people is the expression of their character and genius. J. A. Symonds once said—"Painters are but the hands, and poets but the voices, whereby peoples express their accumulated thoughts and permanent emotions. Behind them crowd the generations of myth-makers; and around them floats the vital atmosphere of enthusiasms on which their own souls and the souls of their brethren have been nourished." There can therefore be no more fascinating or profitable study for those who have to do with the administration of country than the study of its art. It is a book which lies open to be read by all who will take the trouble to understand the characters in which it is written. The reader from another country will find not only a whole range of subjects which is new to him, but a method of treatment which compels him to revise and widen his whole conception of what are may mean.

RENAISSANCE OF INDIAN ART.

An exhibition like the present one affords a great opportunity for such a study. The last thirty years have seen a wonderful renaissance of Indian art, due not so much to the impact of Western art on eastern thought, as to the general ferment of ideas caused by the spread of education of the reaction, against the domination of the West in the field of thought and feeling, and the set of the tide in the direction of a separate national consciousness. Indian art, standing firmly on its own feet, is now in a position to make a deliberate choice of such elements as the West has to offer it, and to decide which it will adopt and which it will reject. And we may be content to leave it to exercise its choice, confident that while its new acquisitions may give it a wider appeal to those who are unfamiliar with its traditions and its methods, it will do nothing to detract from its essentially Indian characteristics. The modern school of Indian artists show such amazing skill in their own technique that there is no reason to suppose that they will not master with equal facility any features of foreign technique which they may desire to adopt.

DECORATION OF VICEROY'S HOUSE.

The work of decoration of the Viceroy's House is a larger task than we can hope to undertake in the immediate future, and I fear I shall not see it very far advanced during my Viceroyalty. But in the meanwhile I am endeavouring gradually to collect suitable pictures for the House, and Government wish to select Indian artists who will go to England this summer to copy the Royal Portraits which His Majesty the King Emperor has selected to be hung there in one of the State Drawing Rooms. As you all know, the Delhi Fine Arts Exhibition Society has been kind enough to help us in this matter by giving a special prize for a portrait done in European style by an Indian artist, and I am very pleased to know that the effect has been to bring so much work here to public notice.

As miniaturists, Indian artists, both Hindus and Muhammadans, showed wonderful power in days gone by, and they are now making rapid strides in the field of oil-portraiture in large, which is to them I suppose a comparatively new departure both in manner and untechnique. In this new field there is less scope for development on purely Indian lines, for here there is no Indian tradition to guide us, and Indian artists who have taken up portraiture in the manner of the West are working in a medium and a style which is new to them. But, as I have said before their mastery of their own technique is such as to inspire confidence among those who are best qualified to judge that they will display equal mastery in any new technique they feel impelled to adopt.

SIR DARCY LINDSAY'S ADVICE TO EUROPEANS.

Face Future With Fair mind, Courage And Imagination.

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Sir Darcy Lindsay, Leader of the European group in the Assembly, reviewed the present political situation while speaking at the largely attended Annual Dinner of the Punjab branch of the European Association. He said that the world was ever changing and India had shown that she did not intend to remain behind. It was for their Indian fellow citizens so vigorously pushing forward to a perfectly legitimate goal to secure the support of Europeans to their efforts by putting forward a scheme which would give Europeans, indeed all minorities, fullest confidence that advance would not jeopardise any legitimate interests. He advised his European friends to get inside the mind of Indian friends so as to be able to know where the shoe pinches. They must endeavour to row in one boat of progress, and break down barriers which had been set up by both sides.

MR. MOORE'S REVOLT.

Referring to Mr. Moore's resignation from the Party, Sir Darcy said that in the attitude the Party adopted in connection with the recent matter to which undue prominence had been given, he had the united approval and support of the other members, and no one deplored more than himself that Mr. Moore should have cut out for himself an independent line, which the group in their united judgment were not prepared to follow.

Concluding he advised his community to face the future with fair mind, courage and imagination.—A. P.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

—:o:—

Celebration At Dharwar.

DHARWAR, Feb. 22.

The Karnatak Unification Day was observed to-day being Kadapas Day. Sixty Volunteers of Kannadi Garukuta arranged Nagarsankirtan in the morning, and at 5 in the evening an Exhibition of literature dealing with the subject of the Unification of Karnatak Province was opened by Mr. Mudaveedu. Cuttings from various papers in Kannada, Marathi and English, Pamphlets, leaflets, and bookklets dealing with all sides of the question were arranged systematically.

Another interesting item gone through at 5-30 p.m. was the unveiling of Kadapa's photo in the Shantesh Wachanalaya by Mr. Naragundkar, a local pleader, when he dwelt at length with Kadapa's activities towards unifying Karnataka. This was followed by a public meeting held in the Southern Maratha Bank Building at 6 p.m. Mr. Gunji Krishna Rao, a retired Deputy Collector presided. Mr. M. Krishna Rao moved a resolution exhorting Kannadigas to make a strong agitation, even at some sacrifice, for getting Karnatak (British) unified. Other speakers who followed him emphasised the necessity of Unification of the Province and the resolution was carried unanimously. Great enthusiasm pevailed at the meeting which was brought to a close with recitation of a national song.—Free Press.

"HOUSEWIFE BY DAY, BURGLAR AT NIGHT."

—:o:—

ESCAPADES OF GIRL DRESSED IN MAN'S GARB.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

"Housewife by day and burglar at night." This was the description given by the police of a woman named Sarada Dasi, aged 18, muscular-built, tall and dark-complexioned, who was placed before the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore to-day, in man's costume. There was a number of burglaries in and around the village of Baruipur, the culprit always evading the police who eventually arrested a person with the booty and recognized under a man's garb an innocent-looking housewife, the alleged author of the nocturnal depredations.—A.P.

Free Press Version.

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

A telephonic message to "Bandemataram" this afternoon says Khan Bahadur Abdul Aziz, Special Superintendent of Police, in charge of the Lahore Conspiracy Case and Jaigopal, the approver who were prosecution witnesses in the Bhusaval Bomb case were fired at and wounded by some unknown person at Jalgaon (Berar). It is stated Jaigopal was also an approver in this case. The culprits are still at large. Details are lacking.—Free Press.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

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CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.

(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.

(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

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(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Feb. 24th to 6 a. m. Feb. 25th 1930

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for THE *BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

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Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Those are the words of a physician. He continues: "It is a point among modern physicians to strengthen and nourish the nervous system as the source of all mental and bodily vitality. For this purpose nothing has been devised to equal Sanatogen."

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WHY VILLAGERS BORROW?

POOLS FOR MARKETING.

IS BANKING PROGRESSING?

The following are extracts from the written statements of Prof. S. G. Beri, M.A., B.E.S., Karnatak College, Dharwar, in reply to the questionnaire of the eBombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee with special reference to conditions in the Dharwar District.

CAPITAL FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

As the Agricultural Commission point out a contention confirmed by Mr. Darling's enquiry in the Punjab the Indian agriculturist very infrequently borrows for permanent and capital improvements such as, bunding, fencing, sinking of wells, reclamation of land from deep weeds etc. Where they are undertaken at all, the finance is supplied by the following agencies:—

(i) Money-lenders, (ii) Co-operative Credit Societies: These generally lend largely for current needs, though sometimes also for the purposes above specified. Irrigation, Bunding and Fencing Societies which are still in their infancy are extending the use of loan funds for such purposes. (iii) Land Mortgage Banks:—These have already been started in some districts of the Presidency including Dharwar. Long-term loans for the improvement of land etc. are a special feature of the aims and objects of such banks. It is too early, to pronounce judgment on this aspect of the work of these banks which have begun to function only recently. (iv) Government Tagavi:—Government Tagavi Lons under the Land Improvement Loans Act of 1883 are advanced for the above purposes, though the total amount so advanced is not at all commensurate with the needs of the agriculturists. This is partly due to the inevitable inelasticity of a Government lending agency and partly due to the paucity of ideas regarding land improvement. The former defect is largely remedied by the issue of such loans through the Co-operative agency to members of co-operative societies. The utilisation of the agency of the newly started Land Mortgage Banks for the same purpose is also highly desirable.

DEFECTS IN AGRICULTURAL FINANCES.

The most glaring defect of the existing system of agricultural finance and this is also largely true of industrial finance—is the high rates of interest payable on loans. Anything like 10 to 12 per cent. is too high a rate for the agriculture and industry to bear in view of their low productive capacity, much more rates, higher than these. In this respect the moneylender is the worst offender, next come the Co-operative Societies and lastly Government Tagavi. The rates charged on Tagavi loans are on the whole fair, though a further reduction is a desideratum.

The causes of the high range of interest rates may be found partly in the shortage of supply of capital in the lack of organisation among borrower. In the case of many of the loans there is a large element of risk and the high rate is largely an insurance against risk. The shortage of capital in relation to the demand for it is partly the result of the small margin of savings in the case of the bulk of the population and the low national dividend and partly the persistence of the hoarding habit about which more anon.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE.

In certain respects co-operative finance is superior to that supplied by the moneylender. It supplies controlled credit and possesses high educative value especially in respect of keeping down unproductive expenditure. It also enables the borrowers to organise effectively to obtain credit on reasonable terms and to remove competition among them. Of course, it is not as elastic and facile as that provided by the moneylender, but this is a merit rather than a defect. Nevertheless, the system of co-operative finance, as it is administered today, is not free from several defects. Delay and red-type in advancing loans, favouritism especially in favour of committee members inadequate finance, unpunctual repayments, want of proper supervision over the objects for which a loan is ostensibly taken and more serious occasional lapses are some of the drawbacks of the system. With proper supervision and education of the members in co-operative principles most of the defects are capable of being considerably minimised and most people will agree with the opinion of the Agricultural Commission that the greatest hope for the salvation of the rural masses from their crushing burden of debt lies in the growth and spread of a well-organised co-operative movement and that "if co-operation fails, there will fail the best hope for rural India." While it is highly desirable that the control should be from within the Movement and that no efforts should be spared to evolve an efficient non-official control must submit himself to the painful necessity of increasing for sometime the official staff in the interests of the stability and health of the Co-operative movement. An even greater need is, however, in respect of education, general and co-operative and the movement will rest on the foundations of sand if this need is not properly attended to

POOLS.

The possibility of forming pools on a co-operative system should be fully explored. Marketing contracts should be made by individual members of credit societies with the Sale Society to the effect that they would sell their produce through it under the pool system. Warehouses and cotton gins should be established in mofussil areas where grading should take place and the produce should be sold according to samples (graded) through the Central Sale Society delivery being given at a suitable centre. A preliminary propaganda to induce the cultivator to accept the pool system as being most beneficial to him should be carried by the agricultural and Co-operative Departments and the Co-operative Societies. The services of expert graders should be lent free of charge by Government, at any rate in the initial stages of the experiment. A federation of all the sale societies dealing in a particular staple, say cotton, as in the case of the Jute Sale Societies of Bengal should be effected so as to establish direct contact between the mofussil areas and provincial centres like Bombay.

The possibility of loss to Government may be met by (i) effecting the valuation of land through (ii) by giving a seat on the Board of Management to a Government nominee and (iii) by establishing a bad debt redemption fund to which, say, Rs. 1/2 of one per cent. interest charged should be carried annually. As the principal service,

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT.

This Act, it must be frankly admitted, has been on the whole a failure and must be either drastically changed or better still abandoned altogether. "It has increased litigation, disturbed the structure of normal credit by introducing extreme uncertainty into the transactions between Ryots and Sowcars, it has led to an abuse of concessions by the cultivators and made moneylender more careful and exacting in his dealings with them thus increasing the difficulty of borrowing." (Indian Economics by Jathar and Beri, Vol. II, p.321). The Commission which reported on the Act in 1912 did not exaggerate its effect when they said: "It is a contest of dishonesty, in which that side is likely to gain the upper hand which is prepared to go furthest in purjury and in the production of false evidence." Nor cannot be said that the transfer of property both by sale and mortgage had become less frequent since the Act was passed. If a suitable Moneylenders' Act were to be placed on the statute book and Usurious Loans Act of 1918 could be properly enforced there does not seem to be any need or the continuance of the D. R. Act.

MONEYLENDERS' ACT.

I would favour legislation in India on the lines of the English Moneylenders' Act of 1927 under which all moneylenders are required to take out a license, compound interest is prohibited and the moneylender is required to supply, on demand by the borrower, (and in any case every six months) information relating to the state of the loan and copies of documents relating thereto. (Agricultural Commission's Report, para 366). As provided for under the Punjab Bill the moneylender should be required to maintain regular books of accounts.

IS THE BANKING AND INVESTMENT HABIT IN INDIA OF VERY SLOW GROWTH?

The failures of Indian joint stock banks have been interpreted by some unkind critics of India as a proof that Indians are incapable of building up and maintaining the modern credit organisation. This is, however, an unsound inference for the history of joint stock banking in every country has been strewn with the such failures. Also it must be remembered that the unfortunate failures of 1913-14 were due to some extent to the absence of a Central Bank and suitable banking laws. Government also had no policy calculated to inspire confidence among the people regarding the institution of banking. The low national dividend and underproduction and the fluctuating currency policy have had their share in the slow growth of banking an investment habit. Lastly, banking education has hitherto been practically neglected and our banks have suffered accordingly at the hands of amateur managers. If allowance were made for all these factors we need not blame the people so much as the neglect of the essentials of a sound banking progress. It is only a careful consideration of all these requisites leading up to the formulation of a comprehensive banking policy that will rid India of her numerous banking and currency ills and place her in the forefront of modern industrially advanced and economically prosperous nations and offer her a fair of achieving her economic salvation and of attaining her full economic stature.

NEW EGYPTIAN TARIFF.

—:o:—

Foreigners' Criticism.

The Cairo correspondent of "Hindu" writes.:—

The question of the new Customs Tariff is still the subject of great interest in Egypt and in other countries who trade with Egypt. The translation of the following article published by "Al Siyassa" (Constitutional Liberals Organ) will explain the question arising as regards Egypt's right to impose such new tariff: "Ever since the promulgation of the new customs tariff proposals, some members of the English and European press have never ceased to question Egypt's right to introduce a new Customs Tariff. They contend they cannot see how Egypt can brush aside the capitulations and pass a law of her own and apply it to foreigners. There can be no question that Egypt has every right to introduce any such changes to her customs policy as she may deem necessary. This is confirmed by the fact that not a single capitulatory power has hitherto officially objected to Egypt's intentions in this connection. Notwithstanding the fact that Egypt's right is unassailable, 'Le Debat', in a recent article, states that the new Customs Tariff proposals are open to criticism and that European Powers, especially France, Belgium and Germany, will take the same attitude towards the proposed changes. The other day the Cairo correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" sent a cable to his paper stating that the British Chamber of Commerce have submitted to the Egyptian Government an important memorandum criticising the new customs tariff proposals. The said correspondent added that the Egyptian Government are certain to meet with several difficulties if and when the new tariff comes into force. Such comments as are made from time to time by interested individuals and by certain newspapers, which represent foreign interests in Egypt, cannot of course be given any consideration by any Egyptian Government, for Egypt's right is, as pointed out several times before, unassailable. There is no doubt, however, that the Egyptian Government will give due consideration to reasonable remarks made and logical opinion's expressed by the various economists and commercial bodies provided that such remarks and opinions should not be inconsistent with Egypt's main object, namely to organise the resources of the country on a national basis. None the less, it is not argued that the new Customs Tariff proposals are final and are not subject to any modification. In fact these proposals will be carried into effect only temporarily as a test and any such modifications or changes as may be found necessary will be inserted. Some of the observations already made are worthy of consideration and we believe that duties on certain commodities should be reduced. In our opinion the first object of customs tariff should be to organise the national resources in a manner conforming to local circumstances and considerations and these vary according to nations and according to the nature of agricultural products and industries. On the other hand the desire to increase the State's revenues by the increas of customs duties must always be bound and restricted by a desire to pay due regard to the interest of the consumers. It should also be pointed out that the inclination towards increasing the sources of revenue should not be used as a means whereby to oppress millions of fellaheen, labourers, small Government officials, employees, etc." (The writer goes on to suggest that the increase in customs duties should be made only on articles of luxury, such as alcoholic drinks, articles of toilette, silks etc.)

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Comrade Sak's Clarion Call To Parsis.

Taersias, The ancient Asiatic Poet was blind, but he claimed that with his inward mind-eye he saw the sorrows of his country suffering injustices under the Greek Empire more clearly than politicians with two eyes. "Taersias, the blind Taersias, revolving only the doom of Thebes" was in his age a greater inspirer of the youth of his country than other patriots. Thus though I sit far in my exile away from Bombay, away from India, away from the Parsis, I see no less, I think no less, and I know no less by the use of my hearts inner eye of our sorrows and troubles than my luckier Parsi brethren, who live on the spot.

I have seen many questions put to the Parsi Community with many conflicting answers. Should we join the Congress as a Community? Should we fight for complete Independence? Should we fight other opposing Indians and support Britain's power and rule in foreign India? Should we place our special minority claims before Simon Commission or a Round Table Conference? Should we remain Indians or dig up an old claim to being Persians? Should we intermarry? Should we proselytise? Should we have a separate Parsi University? Should Parsis have subscribed to Saklatvala Election Fund?

EAST HAS CHANGED.

These and a hundred other questions are raised and discussed by people who are thoughtful, who are anxious and who mean well, whatever their different opinions may be. The basic and ultimate motive of all is really self-preservation and legitimate progress of a small community who are living under peculiar and abnormal circumstances at the best of times in the ratio of a hundred thousand to three hundred millions.

India is changing, and but for Gandhism might have changed radically during the last seven years. The East has changed considerably. The Turk, the Arab, the Persian, the Afghan, the Chinese, and even the tribal masses among Negroes in Africa are thinking and acting as they never did before. In the West, the most backward and supposedly the most oriental-minded country of Russia has changed to an extent that has startled the older European nations, and the further progress of the Soviet Republics in the next three or four years promises to be a phenomenon unknown in the material progress of mankind. The sovietisation of a country as large as a continent and of a heterogeneous people containing within itself almost every known type of European and Asiatic blood, has become a powerful magnet in Europe attracting some and repelling other elements from it. Every new social, political and economic factor or suggestion is generally examined by all nations by this new yard-stick:—"Will it lead us to bolshevisation? Will it make us Bolsheviks? Or will it help us to beat off Bolshevism?"

PLAN FOR SAFETY FIRST.

In this great evolutionary and revolutionary struggle of the world, India finds herself called upon to take her place on the one hand, and on the other hand she is distracted by small voices from within of her traditional shackles, of her age-long spirit of calmness, of the indifferences of the many to life's glamours, and of the personal and vested interests of the few who derive all the benefit out of the rottenness of the old-world social order.

In this India sit my Parsi friends, filled with a thousand doubts and distracted by conflicting advices as to what they should do for others and for themselves. The general picture drawn seems to be pessimistic as if any change attempted in any direction is bound to doom a small community to a backward place or even to destruction. Any alteration in the old religious mentality, any radical change in the social structure and custom, any bold (or even rash) move in the political field, any startling or revolutionary innovation in the economic relationship of man to man is generally considered foredoomed to failure and disaster. "Sit-tight", "As—you—were", "Safety?First," "Slow, cautious, moderate, wise progress by easy stages (goodness knows what it all means) along paths of piety, layalty and rigid orthodoxy" are the slogans that survive, and every contrary sentiment expressed by "rash" individuals is swiftly swept away. Yet a realisation exists in the background that if we sit tight, and if the world round us moves briskly along, we should meet with a worse disaster. Here and there in the world, the changes are not only violent but even revolutionary. Some groups of people do not only reform but overthrow ceremonial religions, do not only modify but upturn social structures, and do not only readjust but scracp old political and economic domains to make room for their opposites. It is not a question of what you or I like or do not like, it is a question of facts that such events have happened within our recent experience. You may express your fear or your displeasure by calling the new person "an agitator, or the new effort "a conspiracy", but even by naming them thus, you do not get rid of the fact of their existence. What guarantee is there that something similar will not happen in India, or at least that India will not through force of circumstances be drawn into an inevitable pan-Asiatic change-over from all that is old into all that brings a new life for her teeming and suffering masses. At least we Parsis canot stop it.

Will a "Sit-tight", spirit and policy of the Parsis help them in such a vortex?

Why not look beyond the narrow limits of a Simon Commission, an Irwin declaration, a British Parliamentary ukase, as if these were to bring us to the end of the earth, and why not contemplate boldly as to our plans, our duty and our tasks, both in self-interest, as also in the interest of progressive humanity during the general world-change?

USHER A NEW ERA.

Why have we not begun to take an "optimistic" view of the future, saying, "all will be well if we play our parts well"? Why have not scores of Parsi young and spirited men and women come forward to welcome the startling changes of heart and mind that are taking place here and there in mankind, to see in them the liberation of the fettered human mind and pledge themselves to usher in this new spirit in our country? One receives daily news from far thest corners of the earth of the radicalisation of the mass mind, which until yesterday the world believed to be incapable of revolt and to be always capable of abject submission. The rikshawman in Hong Kong, the boatman on the Amur, the Javanese garden worker in Indonesia, the rubber planter in Malaya, the negro in Gambia, and Zulu in Tanganyka, the mill operator in Bombay, the miner in Bengal, the peasant in Adarbaijan, the boorkha girl in Afghanistan, the old Turk in Angora, the old hunter in Mongolia, the soldier in Manchuria have all, all changed their mental frame. There, there is the real radical change of heart which calls you, instead of looking for it in unlikely palces like the Rt. Hon. George Lansbury or other typical old world rulers. What a complete change in thought, courage and action is beginning to possess the soul of all this humanity in self-defence and for self-progress! Have we not something more to think about for the future than a few printed pages of Nehru Report or a Chancellor's speech of advice to new graduates of a University?

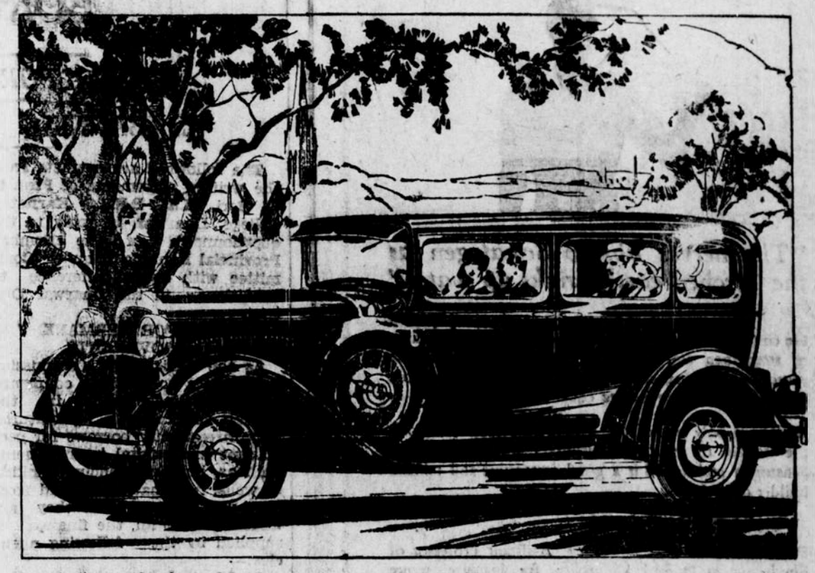
Why not come out of confusion and bewilderment of the old world and see the glimmer of the new dawn among mankind? Why not liberate "our" minds and hearts from bondage and lead them into freedom of thought and feeling?

What is necessary for Parsis in our present state of bewilderment is a calm reflection of our past. "KNOW THYSELF" is a good call to the hesitating human being.

LIBERATE YOUR MINDS.

To-day we are "few" in India. Were we not much fewer in the past? Have we been wiped out, swept away, submerged to destruction, destroyed by jealousy and rivalry of our more numerous Muslim and Hindu brethren? We have not only survived, but we have survived well, we HAVE SERVED WELL, we have grown stronger and better equipped for each successive stage of the struggle for progress even before the advent of the European in India, and we had remained in the front. Why? For the simple reason that we possessed qualities for doing so, we were great moral fighters, we were devoted to public causes, we were fond of changes of life, we were quick of adaptation of new and ever-changing historical and social environments. "Our qualities made us" what we were, and not any meaningless inexplainable favours of Akbar or Shivaji or Gaekawar or Nizam. After we had brought ourselves to the front, the British came in with superior powers and greater resources and opportunities. They did not wipe us out, did not succeed in pushing us in the back ground. We held our ground, not because the British suddenly decided to show us any mystic and unreasonable favours, but they found in us qualities which they badly wanted to use in their own interest to make their own task easy, and to consolidate their own position in a new surrounding.

No one favoured us, all used us. We lived on nobody's mercy, but on our quality, on our pioneer spirit, on our courage, on our fondness for new changes, on our ability to serve our neighbours. Wherever we are all is well with us even in a new Boishevick India, if we remain true to our spirit of daring and serving.—"Kaiter-i-Hind" Special Number.



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What the People Say

"THE NATIONAL FLAG."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read Mr. J. J. Vakil's letter on the "National Flag" published in the "Chronicle" of the 11th instant. But I fail to realise the force of his contention for replacing the tri-colour flag with the charka on it. Mr. Vakil quotes Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram's remark that "it betokens and stimulates our communal distinctions"; but later on he himself shifts his ground when he says "the tri-colour flag betrays our sense of the exaggerated importance of religious (if not communal) differences." He thus practically admits that the communal distinctions are not represented by the tri-colour flag. The next step for him should have been to admit that the religious differences also are not emphasised by it either. In fact, India has more communities and religions than three, and to say that the three colours stand for Hindus, Mussalmans and the minorities or their respective religions is but a superficial interpretation.

Mr. Vakil's second objection is against the charka the removal of which he urges, because it represents the mentality of certain intelligentsia who follow the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. He appeals for the choice of a "device for the national flag which will symbolise the rural population, its importance and stake in the country," not alone to people of the Gandhian way of thinking, but to all mentality. He does not stop there but goes on to elaborate that "not only rural and urban manual worker, but all "genuine" workers, manual workers and brain workers should be symbolised in the device or devices to be agreed upon." Now, "to be agreed upon" sounds like the "call for unity" emphasised from various quarters. To find out an agreed device which will represent the classes and the masses is likely to lead to no agreement. For, to do so presupposes the discovery of a common factor of agreement between the two, which, of course, is neither communal nor religious. The one insuperable tie that binds the one to the other is the love of motherland, the sentiment of patriotism, and the tri-colour flag has come to stay as symbolising the revolt against foreign domination and exploitation.

What can possibly supplant the charka so as to be acceptable to all and sundry? India is preeminently an agricultural country and the plough may fitly represent the farmers and peasants. But then Labour as such is also clamouring for representation. The sickle, the spade, the axe, the hammer and the anvil—which of these instruments will suit the purpose? The claims of the chisel, the brush and the like will have to be considered in the matter of representing the artisan. The brain workers may remain satisfied with the pen, but the martial class will demand the sword. This, however, is an age of industrialism, of machinery and appliance. Of tools and plants which to choose then? The cart and the country boat, the sword and the spear are archaic. Should it be then the motor lorry, the steamship, the aeroplane, the machine-gun or the rifle? But I have counted without the host, I mean capital, the representatives of all substantial interests, commercial, landed and otherwise vested. What should be adopted as suitable representation in the case of these? Let Mr. Vakil suggest.

I hope Mr. Vakil does not want the ginning machine to be substituted for the charka, or the Lancashire cloth for the homespun Khaddar. Then why not let the already adopted ensign stand? Where is the harm if the present flag gets a permanent place in our national movement? In considering whether its present form is the best that may be adopted, how can one guarantee that the alternative that may be adopted will be considered the best for all time to come. If the national flag is to undergo transformation from time to time, no significance will attach to the nationality of the flag or to the nation that changes its mind as the chameleon its colour. Let, therefore, what has been adopted, rightly or wrongly, be respected with devotion and toleration, even if it may be revolting to the tastes of some individuals or groups of which the nation is made up. But according to Mahatma Gandhi the tri-colour flag stands for something deeper than what are superficially attributed to it—the white symbolises purity, the green faith and hope, and the red courage. It is the emblem of militant nationalism, pure in conception, optimistic in outlook and daring in action. It all depends on the interpretation the nation as a whole puts on its flag and Mahatmaji's interpretation is a noble one. As to the charka it stands out as the direct challenge against foreign exploitation which began with the extirpation of the handloom in India. The removal of the charka will, therefore, indicate our retreat from the bold stand against foreign exploitation. If after all the flag is to be changed, the proper time will be when India's bid for Independence becomes a fait accompli. Till then let us all rally round and stand by the tri-colour flag with the charka on it.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. VACHASPATI.

Matunga Cottage,
Bombay, 19.
Feb. 19.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to place a few lines before the public for consideration through the columns of your esteemed paper. I have been keenly following the trend of opinion that is being put forward in the press about the recently hoisted Indian National Flag. The refusal of the silks to be merged amongst the "rest", and their demand that their distinctive colour, namely, yellow, should be included in the tri-coloured national flag is worth serious consideration. It is indeed a righteous demand of their's to be individually represented in the national flag. Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram from Sind puts forward his idea of white-coloured flag as a striking representative of the merger of all the communities in one nation. As the National Congress has hoisted the tri-coloured flag on the Independence Day it would be an anamoly now to change it into a white-coloured one. Let me further suggest an idea which by keeping the tri-coloured national flag will fulfil the claim of representation of the other prominent communities. The white portion representing the "Rest," should be adorned with stars coloured in different colours representing the prominent communities viz., the yellow of silks etc. In this way there would be no necessity to scrap the present national flag or would not be a "Vibgyon" as a contemporary of yours calls it, but would be an insignia of how different communities merge in one common nationality in India.

A national flag must have significant colours and as such the Red of Hindus, the Green of Mahomedans along with the white portion studded with the individually coloured stars will signify the representation of all the communities in the national flag.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. POTNIS.

Poona, Feb. 21.

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH STUDENTS & MAHATMA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Your correspondent from Ahmedabad reports me to have asked the students of the Gujarat Vidyapith to be ready for struggle or vacate the Vidyapith. This is not correct. Students who do not want to join the struggle, but are prepared to observe the rules and regulations of the Vidyapith are welcome to prosecute their studies, but, fortunately, for the nation there are none such in the Gujarat Vidyapith. They are all anxious and impatient to join the struggle for Independence. They are thankful that they are alive and young at a time when the nation has decided to break the chains of bondage. What I told them was if there was any who was not prepared to undergo the strict discipline that will be enforced henceforth or was afraid of staying in the Vidyapith during these troublesome times of Governmental lawlessness had better leave the Vidyapith.

"The principal object of the Vidyapith is to prepare workers of character, ability, education and conscientiousness, necessary for the conduct of the movements connected with the attainment of Swaraj." The Vidyapith is a training ground and not a collection depot. I hope and expect to get more students to be trained for the attainment of Purna Swaraj. There is no question of vacating.—Yours, etc.,

D. B. KALELKAR.

Gujarat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad, Feb. 20.

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WOMEN'S EDUCATION CONFERENCE

—:o:—

What They Do In Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

The fourth Bengal Women's Educational Conference organised by the Bengal Women's Education League was opened at the Y. M. C. A. by the President, Maharani Sucharu Devi of Maurbhanj, in the presence of a large number of delegates.

THE TEACHER.

Miss Moule said, the three characteristics of a teacher should be (1) Love for children, (2) Patience and (3) Thoroughness. Teachers are apt to be rather vague, lacking in accuracy failing to varify figures dates, etc. The beauty of the Taj consists not only in the beauty and perfection of its plan and design but that of the least visible block of marble hidden from the eyes apparently. Its perfection consists in its being the result of years of earnest labour and patience—so that should be our ideal too perfect in its minute details—in its fruits of years of labour and patience.

Miss Sheme said: Women in this country have been rather indifferent to teachers social life. The question is how to provide occupation for their leisure hoursfifree social intercourse with the women in the village homes is not possible because they lock down upon the teachers. The only possible solution is to live and work in such a way that will claim respect and demand admiration for the teachers.

Miss Miller (Rajshahi) said: The development of social life is a special need of the village teachers. Those in charge with the training of the young mind must be well-acquainted with life in its many aspects.—Free Press.

CONTINUITY OF POLICY.

—:o:—

French Cabinet's Decision.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Rugby.—French Prime Minister, Chautemps, completed his Cabinet last night and presented the new Ministers to the President. The new Government will meet the Chamber on Tuesday and as anticipated the French Delegation to the Naval Conference will leave for London on Wednesday.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand, will head the Delegation which as before will comprise Ministers for Marine and Colonies. The new holders of these offices are Sarraut and Lamoureux. It was stated by the Premier that Government would take the necessary steps to assure continuity of policy at the London Conference. Until the arrival of the French Delegates the Conference stands adjourned. The only progress that has been possible in the interval is the preliminary survey of certain aspects of the submarine question which has been referred to legal experts. —B. O. W.

TEA PRODUCTION IN 1930.

—:o:—

To Be Reduced Conndorally.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Amsterdam.—Extraordinary general meeting of the Association of Tea Growing in East Indies has decided, almost unanimously, to take measures to reduce the crop of 1930 to twelve million pounds below 1929 crop of 145 million pounds making 1930 crop 133 million. It is understood that the manner of restriction will be left to individual tea-planters.—Reuter.

3RD CLASS TICKET OFFICE OF G. I. P. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Cannot something be done by the G. I. P. Railway Bombay to minimise the inconvenience of the third class passengers? The Company has done him gross injustice by keeping the third class ticket office in its old and original place which is opposite to Anjuman-i-Islam High School of Hornby Road, instead of removing it to the New Building along with other ticket offices opened therein for the use of the inter and 1st and 2nd class passengers. But then, that is not the bone of contention for him. On the contrary, he would always bless the Railway as he always done, if the latter provides him with such trains as are absolutely for the use of the third class passengers and such as always stand on the first platform. This alone and nothing but this will give him ample time to issue his ticket and get his luggage weighed and consigned, without any risk and loss of time which he would have otherwise had to undergo and incur, if it means him to cross the bridge and catch the train that sometime stands somewhere on the 12th or 13th platform which is at a distance of one furlong from the present place of the third class ticket office. Is it then too much that he is asking from the Company? At least, I do not think so.—Yours etc.,

A. G. AKOLKER.

Bombay, Feb. 18.

CONSERVATIVES FEAR SPLIT.

—:o:—

Baldwin's New Attitude.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Rugby.—The newly formed United Empire Political Party, which invited subscriptions to £100,000, election fund, announces that £40,000 have already been received. Politicians are watching developments with interest. The Conservative Party yesterday issued a leaflet stating that Mr. Baldwin had declared his intention to work for Empire Free Trade, but responsible statesmen could not ignore the difficulties in the way of its immediate adoption, owing firstly to unwillingness of the Dominions to accept, secondly the fact that Colonies' main source of revenue was customs duties, thirdly the existence of treaties and conventions for regulation of Colonial Trade which would have to be scrapped, and fourthly the terms of mandates of the mandated territories would prevent their entering into the scheme.

FEAR OF SPLIT.

The leaflet adds that the only result of the action of Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere in forming the new party would be a split in the Conservative Party and help the cause of Liberals and Labourites.—B. O. W.

BRITAINS HUGE DEBT.

—:o:—

What Was Cost Her.

RUGBY, Feb. 22.

An abstract account of the consolidated fund published by the British Treasury shows that Britain's one million pounds per day of debt burden last year, included interest of payment of 310 millions, management and expenses one million four hundred pounds and new sinking fund 57 millions.

Other figures included in the account show the cost of war pensions last year declined by 3 millions to 56 million pounds. There are still over 1,478,000 persons receiving pensions and allowances. Since the Ministry of Pensions was established the total expenditure on war pensions and administration has exceeded 845 million pounds.—B. O. W.

"Young Woodleyat At The Opera House.

—:o:—

Jan Van Druten's much discussed play "Young Woodley was presented for the first time in Bombay by Mr. Salisbury5s talented Company.

This play is one of the best given here by this band of artistes and yesterday evening was worthy of much better audience. It is certain by one worth seeing and if ever a repeat performance is given, all heads of boys' schools and senior boys should make it point of attending.

The story centres round the innocent love of a school boy for the pretty young wife of an elderly housemaster. The school has launched on a "Purity Campaign" because of the misdemeanour of one of its pupils with a parlan-Maid. This boyish love affair coming in at this juncture leads to a lot of trouble, which finally ends in the expulsion of the youngster but not with any any disgrace.

The role of "Young Woodley", around whom the play centres, was in the capable hands of Mr. Johe. Mills. His performance as the impulsive, love-lorn youth left nothing to be desired, and is worthy of the highest praise. Vining, the too wordly wise prefect, was excellently rendered by Mr. Birrell. He was ably supported by Mr. Brantford and Mr. Salen who also took the part of prefects. Mr. Salisbury (Junior) had the minor role of Cope one of the fogs. Although his was a small part it was splendidly acted. This youngman has real talents and will no doubt in the future be a worthy successor to his illustrious father.

The elderly housemaster, who lived for his school and its principles, and thought consequently of nothing else was palyed by Mr. Edgar Owen. He too contributed in no small measure to the success of the performance. A splendid actor he made the most of the part. The only lady in the piece was Miss Laura Simmons, the young romantic and pretty wife of the housemaster. Miss Elleen Raymond took this role. She acted with grace and charm as she always does.

Mr. Grant Anderson had a small part as Mr. Woodley. He played it as usual with consummate ease.

A one act play entitled "a perfect pan" was included in the excellent programme. It was thoroughly enjoyable to all as it must have also been to Miss Dorothy James and Mr. Grant Anderson who were its only two participants.

WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 23.

Weather has been dry except for a few light showers in Assam and quarter inches at Sonamarg and Dras. Conditions are again unsettled in Northwest Frontier Province, Punjab and Kashmir. Forecast:—A few falls of rain or snow in Northwest Frontier Province and Punjab. Extension in Kashmir and into North Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S SUCCESS.

IT SWEEPS THE POLLS.

Stable Govt. Assured.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Tokio.—Final election results give Minseito (Government Party) clear majority of eighty over all others. Minseito securing 273 with 101 gains and two losses. Seiyukai opposition with net loss of 64 is reduced to 174, Proletarians five, Independents five and others nine.

The result appears to assure stabilisation of political situation enabling Government to carry out economic and social policies without fear of interference.—Reuter.

"PHILOSOPHY OF BOMB."

—:o:—

Youth League Secretary On Trial.

BENARES, Feb. 22.

The trial of Kedar Prasad, Assistant Secretary, Benares Youth League and Vidyaranya, commenced to-day under Section 124-A before the District Magistrate for alleged posting of the leaflet "Philosophy of bomb." Constables are guarding the court room. Visitors are allowed to watch the proceedings.

The accused entered the court room with cries of "Vande Matram." Six polce witnesses, including the Superintendent of Police and Deputy Superintendent of Police were examined. One witness stated that he saw the accused persons posting a leaflet on the wall of Police Station in the night. While Vidyaranya was arrested on the spot, Kedarprasad ran away.

Vidyaranya stated that the other person with him was Kedarprasad and the latter was arrested the next day. The hearing was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

MR. SASTRI'S PROGRESS.

—:o:—

Joins Labour Commission At Madras.

BANGALORE, Feb. 22.

Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who is making steady progress will join the Royal Commission on Labour at Madras at the end of February The Commission will arrive here on March 12th and leave on the 16th for Sholapur the last station in its present programme. The Commission will leave for England in the last week of March and reassemble in India in October.—A. P.

KARWAR NOTES.

—:o:—

M. D. Karki Again.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Feb. 20.

The suit brought by Mr. P. S. Muzumdar before the Subordinate Judge against Mr. M. D. Karki, M. L. C., to set aside the latter's election as President of the District School Board and to get himself declared the duly elected President, was decided in favour of Mr. Muzumdar.

The principal issue was whether a vote marked by a cross, when it was drawn behind a candidate's name and not in front of it in the space appointed for the purpose or as directed by the presiding officer, was to be counted as a valid vote in his favour.

On the strength of explicit English rulings on the above issue as well as counsel's argument to the effect that the instructions to the voter as to how and where to mark the ballot paper were only directory and not mandatory in their effect, and that, therefore, so long as his mark indicated with reasonable clearness for whom the voter intended to vote, the vote was good in spite of any breach of the directions given in that behalf, the Sub-Judge Mr. Potdar held that the vote indicated by the cross put behind Mr. Muzumdar's name was a good vote for him. There were thus in all seven votes for him and six for Mr. Karki, whose election was therefore set aside and he was enjoined to refrain from acting as President of the School Board. Following the judgment Mr. Muzumdar took over charge of the office. Mr. Karki later filed an appeal in the District Court, but a preliminary application from him to the Court to stay Mr. Muzumdar from acting as President pending the disposal of the appeal has been rejected.

CONGRESS AFFAIRS.

Mr Karki, M. L. C., who was elected to the Bombay Council as a Congressmer, but who has shown no signs yet of resigning from the Council in deference to the Congress mandate, has come in for severe criticism on that account in the local press and nationalist circles.

INDIAN MUSIC AND DANCE.

—:o:—

Interesting Items.

(By Our Special Representative.)

The programme arranged at the C. J. Hall, on Friday evening, by Sri Miravati Devi contained items of interest to those watching the new tendencies, in music and the dance, in popular favour. The audience was, naturally, inclined to be receptive to these new endeavours. For, it is after years of neglect that efforts are now made to attract the attention and symphony of the enlightened sections of the community towards the rich possibilities of Indian music and the dance. Sri Miravati's venture is, thus, a preliminary phase, perhaps necessary, for more mature undertakings. The Orchestra was conducted with discriminate zeal. Mr. Gondelkar's flute was a distinctive lead. Mr Dhopeshwarkar's task was more difficult. He managed the 'tabla' with appreciable skill. Master Pralhad and Mrs. Sathe could have offered better renderings. They seemed, however, to be distracted. Sri Miravati's "Gopi Dance" and the "Moon Dance" restricted within conventional limits, were well manipulated. But the "Ballet of Savitri" and "Mirabai's Vision of Radha Krishna" were ambitious themes obviously beyond the reach of their miniature handling displayed on the occasion. They were, moreover, wrongly accentuated by defects in costume and lighting. If attention had been paid to less ambitious but more carefully studied subjects, the inaccuracies, for example, as those displayed in the presentment of the "Statues of the Ajanta Period", as it was called, would not have remained so prominently on the surface. Particular mention must be made of the effective restraint and dignity observed in Miss Anne Dalston's characterisation of "Mirabai". They were, rightly, appreciated and applauded by the audience.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE

—:o:—

Benefit Performance.

The work of saving human life and protecting and rearing tender children deserted by their mothers, which the Pandharpur Orphanage, worked by the Prarthana Samaj of Bombay, is doing for the last fifty years is well known to the public. The Prarthana Samaj is now starting a branch of the Orphanage at Ville Parle in view of the number of orphans fast increasing year by year, and especially to provide facilities of education which of Pandharpur cannot.

In aid of this branch it is decided to hold a benefit performance on March 2 at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Royal Opera House, and some graduates and students of the University have readily come forward to stage the well-known Marathi play "Bebandshahi" written by Mr. V. H. Oundhkar.

It is earnestly hoped that the public will help a noble cause by attending the performance in large numbers. The tickets can be had of the Honorary Secretary, Drama Committee, Prarthana Samaj, Girgaum, Bombay.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Seth Govindas On Tour

Seth Govindas, President, Provincial Congress Committee, arrived at Drug by the Calcutta Mail on the 20th afternoon and was received by a large crowd at the station amidst shouts of Vandemataram and Mahatma Gandhi ki jai. A crowded public meeting, attended by about two thousand people, was held in the evening under the presidentship of Pandit Dwarkanath Tiwari, President, District Congress Committee, in which Sethji explained the Congress programme at length. At eight in the evening a meeting of foreign cloth merchants was held which terminated late at night. Seth Govindas is leaving for Raipur by motor.

Milap Sedition Case

LAHORE, Feb. 22.

Arguments in the case under Section 124-A against Khushalchand Khursand, editor of "Milap" concluded to-day in the Additional District Magistrate's Court. Judgment will be delivered on March 5th.—A. P.

Italian Exhibition In London.

RUGBY, Feb. 22.

The Council of Royal Academy will meet next week to consider the possibility of extending the period of exhibition of Italian Art which is still attracting immense crowds daily. Strong public representations have been made in favour of continuance beyond March 8 which is the proposed closing day and it is known that Signor Mussolini has sanctioned extension of loan period until the end of March.—B. O. W.

Nehrus Return To Allahabad.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 23.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have returned to Allahabad.—A. P.

WELLINGTON TALKIES.

—:o:—

Grand Opening On 1st March.

As already announced in the Cinema advertisements to-day the Wellington Cinema is being wired for the exhibition of talking films. The management announce that the installation of the machinery is now nearly completed and state that the Wellington will exhibit its first talking picture on March 1. The machinery installed is the very latest of its kind and will insure perfect reproduction of sound and voice. With such greatly improved machinery and the latest "talkie" releases from America and England (where "talkie" film technique develops almost hourly) the public of this city will be able to enjoy excellent programmes at the Wellington very shortly. The films exhibited will be productions of the same companies as those whose films are being screened at the Excelsior and the Wellington Talkies will be run in association with Messrs. Madon Theatres Limited.

The management also state that the seating accommodation and ventilation system have been completely overhauled so that the Wellington is even more comfortable than it was. The prices of admission have been slightly increased; the timing of the shows, however, remains the same.

KRISHNA CINEMA.

"The Woman in Wilderness" which has just finished its two weeks' run at the Krishna Cinema, Charni Road, is a first-class picture depicting Hindu Society to the Core. The crowds of Hindu men, women and children who witnessed the picture for the last two weeks undoubtedly proved that the picture was a magnificent portrayal of the hideous evils under which a large portion of the Indian population is suffering from the wretched child marriage system. Miss Gulab as the heroine, a hapless victim of early widowhood, acted her part exceedingly well great credit for the perfect organisation and orderliness that has enhanced the popularity of Krishna films at their theatre is due to the Manager, Mr. Ramniklal Vyas.

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

During this week the Edward Cinema is screening the first half of a thrilling film serial titled "Vultures of the Sea." The story deals with love and intrigue on board an ill-famed ship upon which ghastly events take place, and the action of the piece is fast and furious, with Shirley Mason, Johnnie Walker and Tom Santchi playing the leading roles The Empress Cinema is showing Madge Bellamy and J. Farrell Macdonald in "Ankles Preferred," a glittering comedy-drama of silk stockings, and the programme will include also an Indian film, "Kusum Kumari." There will be special shows on Sunday morning at both these houses.

GLOBE CINEMA.

The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road has on the screen this week a social photoplay "THE NUT" with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS as the hero supported by a powerful cast. The story is full of dramatic and tense incidents. Social fad forms the main theme, round which incidents are entwined in a manner numerous dramatic. The film shows a flood of lights on social pirates of the modern time. Programme also includes 2 reels Charlie Chaplin Comedy "The Tramp" and another comedy in one part "Spooky Spooks."

SORE-ITCHING SCALPS.

ZAM-BUK RIDS SKIN AND HAIR OF DISFIGURING DISEASE.

Contagious and ravaging diseases of the scalp afflicting both children and adults, are a cause of grave concern to the Health Authorities of this country

Parents should know that the surest and most soothing remedy for hair-destroying sores, eczema, ringworm, etc., is Zam-Buk. Apply this precious herbal balm to all bald inflamed patches, scaly encrustations, and red itching eruptions. Zam-Buk quickly ends pain and irritation; kills disease parasites, draws out all bad matter, and soon makes the hair and scalp healthy and hygienic.

The remarkable curative and disease dispelling powers of Zam-Buk are due to its rare herbal origin, refinement and freedom from animal fats. Common ointments, containing rancid fats and crude minerals tend to increase irritation without doing good.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.

BETRAYAL OF CONGRESS MANDATE.

B. P. C. C. Censures Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

NARIMAN ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Amidst an atmosphere seething with tense excitement, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held its adjourned special meeting on Sunday afternoon to elect its President in the place of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had resigned. There were three consecutive meetings with a variety of agenda which was for the most part contentious and on that account animating. The attendance of members was almost a record one since the Committee had to elect its Chairman. Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Vice-President, presided.

Two names were proposed for the presidentship of the Committee, namely, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Yusufbhoy. Points of order were raised questioning the validity of Mr. Nariman's election to the B. P. C. C., but they all fell through and Mr. Nariman's election was declared as perfectly valid.

Between Mr. Nariman and Mr. Yusufbhoy, the former polled 29 votes and the latter only 14. Mr. K. F. Nariman was thus declared duly elected as the President of the B. P. C. C. and thereafter he took the presidential chair amidst acclamation.

MR. NARIMAN THANKS THE HOUSE.

At the close of the day's proceedings Mr. Nariman thanked the House for the confidence they had reposed in him and assured them that in future he would regard himself as a man belonging to no particular party. He laid emphasis on the gravity of the political problems that confronted the nation at the present moment and made an earnest appeal to the members to rise to the full height of their national duties and responsibilities. The B. P. C. C., he said, must form the vanguard of the national army that was about to fight the battle of India's freedom. Speaking about himself, he made a candid confession that it was his greatest ambition that he would one day occupy the presidential chair to which he was elected that day. He was glad that his ambition was at last fulfilled. He had greater regard, he added, for the honours of the Congrss than for the honours, if there were any, of the Legislatures.

On behalf of the House Mr. S. K. Patil assured him that the patriotic sentiments expressed by him would be reciprocated by the House to the fullest extent in every action and at all times.

ECONOMICS AND HAND-SPINNING.

Earlier in the proceedings Dr. J. N. Choksy moved the following resolution:—

"That it be recommended to the A. I. C. C. that the hand-spinning of yarn is economically unsound, that the value received for the time spent is negligible, that the wages obtained are not enough to keep body and soul together and entails Perpetual Poverty. That under these circumstances the living conditions of the workers will never improve and that the hand-spinning of yarn be stopped."

The resolution was very vigorously opposed by a number of speakers. An appeal was made to Dr. Choksy to withdraw his resolution in view of the great national fight which the country was about to launch in the near future. Dr. Choksy appreciated the spirit of the appeal and consented to withdraw his resolution. A dissentient member would not allow that procedure. But the House granted him permission to withdraw the resolution.

MR. J. M. MEHTA CENSURED.

At a subsesuent meeting, Mr. C K. Narayanswamy moved a resolution censoring Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's betrayal of the Congress mandate and calling upon him to withdraw his seat on the A. I. C. C. Mr. V. A. Desai warmly supported the proposition. Mr. S. K. Patil moved a rider offering Committee's heartiest congratulations to those voters of the Assembly who had obeyed the mandate of the Congress and upheld its prestige and dignity by boycotting the polling booths on the occasion of the Assembly by-election.

The resolution with the rider was carried 'nem con'.

Yet another resolution was moved recommending disciplinary action against those Congress officials who had directly or indirectly helped Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the election. The resolution was thrown out after a good deal of discussion by a very narrow majority.

WORLD DEMONSTRATION AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

—:o:—

Communisits' Proposed March On Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

Berlin.—Documents seized in the raid on the Communist headquarters (mentioned in the cable of February 18th) reveal plans for a converging march on Berlin from throughout Germany, which had been arranged for March 6th as a "World demonstration against unemployment." The march is likely to be abandoned as secret orders have now been disclosed.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND AVIATORS LEAVE FOR CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

The New Zealand aviators Piper and Kaye fitted new cylinder for their aeroplane last night and left for Calcutta via Jodhpore eight minutes past seven this morning.—A.P.

Kaye Don's Bid For Speed Record.

RUGBY, Feb. 21.

Mr. Kaye Don's 4000 horsepower car Silver Bullet left to-day the experimental shops of Sunbeam Works at Wolverhampton where she has been constructed with the greatest secrecy. Kaye Don expresses greatest confidence that at Daytona he will beat world's land speed record held by Sir Henry Segrave. He describes the car as greatest engineering feat ever put on wheels. He hopes to make his attempt between March 15 and 31. Car is being taken by road to Southampton during weekend and will be transferred to stop deck of Berengaria for passage across Atlantic.—B. O. W.

Warship Boats Destroyed.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Feb. 21.

The Admiralty states that during a severe and sudden storm at Nassu (Bahamas) on Monday last violent seas broke over the forecastle and upper deck of the cruiser Durham. Some men received minor injuries, while others received severe injuries. During the storm three boats belonging to the ship were driven ashore, two of them being practically destroyed.—B. O. W.

COMING BIG BATTLE

—:o:—

Gandhijis Life At Sabarmati.

(BY DR. SATYAPAL.)

We reached the Ashram at 10 p.m. and were very cordially received by Shrimati Mirabai (Miss Slade) She was busy with her duties and had just finished the washing of clothes at the river. She showed us the cubicles reserved for our stay. A wooden floor to act as a bed and an earthen pitcher to supply drinking water completed the whole furniture of the room. Simplicity carried to a perfection is the governing theme of this Ashram. I have not seen another institution with which I can compare this. The atmosphere pervading there is ennobling, elevating and inspiring. Sacrifice, duty, discipline, control of worldly desires, curbing of human passions and an eager wish for a higher plane of life are the outstanding characteristics of the inmates of this Ashram. What impressed me most was the complete obliteration of all distinctions, be they of caste, creed, class, community.

There are no servants in the Ashram. No cooks, no sweepers. Every task is done by the inmates themselves Strict discipline is enforced. There is no laxity of rules. At this moment every inmate of the Ashram is permeated with a burning desire to sacrifice himself or herself at the altar of Motherland. His or her soul is anxious to win Freedom. Non-violence is a Dharma for him. It is the final word in his political creed. He has untold faith in Non-violence. It has become an essence of his soul.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Various wrong and exaggerated statements have been appearing in the papers regarding his civil disobedience campaign. Speculation and imagination are mainly responsible for such wild assertions. Mahatma Gandhi has not yet finally made up his mind as to what shall be the line of the attack This much can be said with certitude that he will start his campaign positively and immediately and that once he has launched the campaign he is confident that it shall continue without a break or pause regardless of the fact that he is free or in the jail. Nothing shall deter him or his successors from continuing this struggle. He will send an ultimatum to the Viceroy and before starting the campaign he will explain his plan and programme of work and will take the public into the fullest confidence regarding his campaign.

OUR DUTY.

Mahatma Gandhi is very serious and so are the inmates of the Ashram whom he exhorts every day to be prepared for highest sacrifice. He is preparing them men, women, and children to court death if that be necessary to attain success. Jails can have no terror for them. They are determined to die with their master to win freedom for their country They will welcome every suffering, they will embrace every hardship. Life has no charm for them unless it be utilised for the country. Mahatma Gandhi can very well congratulate himself on having a band of devoted soldiers at his command who will shed their blood at his bidding and who are prepared to reduce themselves to dust at his mere asking for it.

But they alone can't fight this big battle. The rest of the country cannot be a passive spectator. We owe a duty to our country, we have to do our humble bit. Mahatma Gandhi expects every one to stick to his post and to be prepared for the highest sacrifice it is possible for him to make for his country. He wishes people to remain non-violent in thought, word and action and to give him a full and free chance to work out his plan.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

—:o:—

Large Gathering Attends Ceremony.

EXHORTATION TO MARCH AHEAD IN THE STRUGGLE.

Before a large gathering the All-Bombay National Flag Salutation ceremony took place in the maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, on Sunday morning at 8 a.m. After 'Bande Mataram' and National Flag songs Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri unfurled the tricolour flag amidst loud cries of "Rashtriya Zende-ki-Jai", "Swatantra Bharat-ki-Jai", "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai", "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru-ki-Jai", etc.

The salutation ceremony being over a public meeting was held, Maulana Mohiuddin Kasuri presiding.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala who addressed the meeting first at the outset spoke on the "War of Independence" that they were about to wage under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and referred to historical personages like Rana Pratap, Rani of Jhansi, Chand Bibi, etc., and exhorted the people to close up their ranks at this critical stage of their national struggle. He observed that the working-class had a great part to play in the Independence movement and he was confident that it would play its part well.

Prof. D. R. Gharpure in the course of his eloquent Marathi speech said that the time for idle talks had gone and the time for concentrated action had come. They had to hold aloft the flag they had just unfurled that could be done only by winning the independence of the country and thus assure for it an abiding and proud place among those of the free nations of the world.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami recalled the visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his exhortation to take to action. He declared that to carry the "Independence War" to a successful issue there was need for a non-violent army. He therefore appealed to the people to become Congress members and enlist themselves as soldiers of freedom.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar pleaded for unity among all communities.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan then addressed the meeting. He also stressed the need for unity in the fight for independence.

Maulana Mohiuddin Ahmed Kasuri in winding up the proceedings said that with the flag they had unfurled it was their duty to march ahead in the struggle for national independence.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

JAPANESE ELECTIONS.

—:o:—

Government Party Winning.

LABOUR PROSPECTS DARK.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Tokyo.—Complete results of Thursday's general election are not expected till Sunday. Fine weather favoured heavy poll.

There are three major parties, namely, Minseito (Government), Seiyukai and Labour. This is first election in fifteen years that Minseito have fought as Government. They are confident of absolute majority instead of dependence on snap votes as it has been case hitherto.

Latest state of parties is seventy-one Minseito, forty Seiyukai and three Labour. Minseito have gained dozen seats and Seiyukai have lost eight. Three chief Labour candidates have been defeated. There are 466 seats in Diet.—Reuter.

SURPRISE TO THE CITY.

—:o:—

FRESH BRITISH LOAN

5 1/2 Per Cent Convertible Loan.

LONDON, Feb. 23.

The Government is issuing a four and half per cent. Conversion Loan at ninety-five, redeemable at par in 1940-44. This is another surprise given to the City by Mr Snowden, similar to last November's successful offer of five per ent., except that the latter was offered at par.—Reuter.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Natural Outcome Of British Tardiness.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER'S PLAIN SPEAKING

New York Enquirer", New York City, published the following editorial on January, 5:—

The demand of Nationalist India for complete independence is a natural outcome of the traditional tardiness in all its possessions of English reforms. Too late! This is the invariable weakness of British policy throughout its dependent countries. Never at any time have British statesmen conceded the right of a dependent country to govern itself. It seems a long stretch back to Victorian days, judged by the unpopularity or that era among the younger generation. Yet it was in Victoria's reign that India was promised self-government, as the ultimate end of British rule in that dependency. Several times since has that promise been revived, but always with the qualifying note that the time was not yet ripe for any transfer of government from British officials to the natives who pay the piper. Then, as a last sop to agitation, Dominion Home Rule was held out as the ultimate end of British rule. But the end seems as far off as ever for fulfilment of these promises. Always the old arguments are advanced—the religious divisions of the people of India—the racial and religious differences between the Moslem and Hindu. One would imagine that intelligent people would see through this game of playing off different sections of the people, but there are Americans, and American newspapers, who see in British arguments complete justification for denying to India the thing she demands—the right to rule her own country.

HYPOCRISY.

The alleged attempt on the life of the Indian Viceroy was too much like other coincidences of this character to be convincing as an argument against India's readiness for self-government. That the Viceroy escaped leaves the door open for suspicion that the attempt was a political argument of the kind only too familiar to peoples who are struggling to escape the Imperial octopus. But whatever the facts regarding the bomb outrage, there is no room for doubt as to the wishes of the people of India. The National Congress has backed Gandhi in demanding absolute freedom. A year ago England could have won India to her side by a generous recognition of her status as a self-governing dominion. But, true to British traditions to hold what she has, England has preferred the old method of world propaganda against India. What the future may have in store is not revealed to human ken, but it is safe to conjecture that India will be compelled to go through a "Black-and-Tan" period of repression. This is what London press is demanding. Yet England and other Powers are assuring the world of the tremendous sacrifices they are prepared to make for the sake of world peace. Can world peace be obtained while Empires assert the right to tyrannize over other peoples? What use is a Kellogg Pact in guaranteeing peace to India? What power does this or any other Peace Pact exercise in changing the attitude of mind of Imperial statesmen?

Ramsay MacDonald has a legacy of trouble which he might well pray had been reserved for his political opponents. His handling of the Indian situation will determine for all time the character of British Labour as a democratic force in European or world affairs. It seems certain that any attempt by MacDonald to yield to Indian sentiment will mean the downfall of his government. Will he have the courage and honesty to court defeat in the cause of human freedom and of democratic government? Ramsay MacDonald has not exhibited any very strong leanings of an anti-imperial character. On the contrary, he views the Indian and similar questions from the Imperial standpoint—that of trade. He is prepared to go a long way to restore British industry to its former pre-war position and will not allow India to divert him from this domestic urge. The fates have conspired to raise for British Labour the question of its sincerity as a Labour and democratic movement. British policy in India is on the horns of a dilemma, so far as British Labour is concerned. The boycott of British goods will not help British Labour. A courageous handling of the Indian problem is the only alternative—the reconstruction of the government of that country by a Provisional Government comprised of Indians, with temporary safeguards that will ensure the success of the experiment of self-government.

NON-BRAHMIN WAR ON CONGRESS.

Propaganda To Oppose Its Ideal.

BOMBAY, Feb. 23.

The All-India Non-Brahmin Congress Committee met this evening at the Kolhapur Palace. There was a large attendance of delegates from South India, the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency. Sir A P. Patro, ex-Minister of Madras, presided over the meeting. In opening the proceedings, he observed that a great responsibility rested on the Non-Brahmin movement in India in the light of the political situation created by the resolutions of the Congress and the working Committee of the Congress. He observed that the Congress had cut itself adrift from all practical politics and from national service. The Congress ideal was destructive and was a source of great danger to the highest interests of the country. When great national issues were before the country, awaiting solution, the Congress ran away from serious work to plough the barren fields of fruitless agitation. Therefore this Congress (i. e. the Non-Brahmin Congress) and all other political parties had to unite together in guarding national interests and promoting the great cause of the country, namely, Swaraj.

THE NON-BRAHMIN MOVEMENT

He pointed out that the Non-Brahmin movement was a mass movement, a movement of the people, and the leaders, therefore, must earnestly take up the cause of the people and oppose the destructive creed of the Congress. They must unite together and organise more solidly and assist others to work out a practical scheme of Swaraj. He emphasised that the real problem before the country now was the protection of the minorities and to allay and dispel the fears and suspicions of the minorities with a view to bringing all those that were working on constitutional lines of progress to agree upon a workable scheme of reform. Sir A. P. Patro referred to the many conflicting principles that now existed and thwarted union among political parties. Communalism, he urged, must be placed in the background when great national interests were involved but as practical statesmen, they must face the difficulties and slove them. He would, for himself, agree to all reasonable demands of the minorities as a temporary expedient to awaken wider and national interests in them so that they might themselves give up the concessions now claimed. It was necessary that the Non-Brahmin movement should take part in the All-Parties Conference to be held in Delhi and the Round Table Conference to be held in London.

THE VICEREGAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

He analysed the announcements made by the Viceroy and pointed out that they indicated a sincere desire for substantial advance to achive Dominion Status for India. He described the Constitutions of the Dominions and pointed out that too much emphasis should not be laid on the dipes of progress achieved in those countries. India must devolve a constitution suitable to its own social economic and political conditions. Non-Brahmins could largely contribute towards the solution of this problem. He then discussed the details of the proposals now before the country and urged them to take a practical and business like view or the situation in India and not to be scared by shibboleths. India, like all other countries in the world, must change and advance, and a great purpose would be served by the co-operation of this movement with all other parties.

PARTICIPATION IN "R. T. CONFERENCE."

Resolutions were passed supporting the Viceroy's announcements and expressing readiness to co-operate with the Government and all other parties in making the Round Table Conference a success. Another resolution was adopted appointing a delegation of members of the All-India Non-Brahmin Committee with Sir A. P. Patro as the Leader of the Delegation, to the All-Parties Conference to be held in Delhi.—A. P.

SHORT TIME IN AHMEDABAD MILLS.

Labour Association's Complaint.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22.

At a meeting of the joint representatives board of the local textile labour association held last night a resolution was passed protesting against and repudiating the decision recently taken by the millowners Association to close mills for two days every week from March 15.

The Board declared that under the existing agreement between the Millowners' Association and Labour association a resolution affecting wages and conditions of work could not be passed by the Millowners' Association without consulting the labour association and, in case of difference of opinion, without submitting the matter to arbitration.

CASE FOR ARBITRATION.

The Representative Board also considered the case of eighteen workmen of frame department of Sarangpur Cotton Mill No. 2 alleged to have been dismissed and resolved to ask permission of the arbitrators to go on strike on Monday, if by that time the matter was not submitted to arbitration.

Subsequently Millowners' Association has written to the Labour Association that the matter is under consideration by the Managing Committee and will be submitted to arbitration within a week.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

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